

BOURNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1970



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1970

To the Chairman and Members of
the Bourne Urban District Council.

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my sixteenth Annual Report of the Vital Statistics, Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Urban District.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in acres	10,103
Population - Census 1961	5,339
Population - Registrar General's Estimate 1969	5,980
Number of Inhabited Houses	2,129
Rateable Value	199,909
Sum represented by a 1p rate	1,935

VITAL STATISTICS

Extract from Vital Statistics for the year 1970.

Birth and Death Rates

As the age and sex distribution of the population in different areas materially affects both the birth and death rates of these areas, comparability factors allowing for this are issued by the Registrar for each Local Government unit. These factors may be used for calculating what are termed in this Report as 'NET' rates and fair comparisons are obtained if the latter are used when comparing rates with those of any other area (when these have been similarly adjusted) or with the rates for the Country as a whole.

These factors for Births and Deaths in respect of Bourne are 1.00 and 0.92 respectively. The corresponding figure when multiplied by the crude rate (that is for Births or Deaths as the case may be) will give the net rate. In this way adjustments are made for Boundary Changes and also account is taken of the presence of any residential institutions within the area.

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Live Births	60	41	101
Legitimate	56	41	97
Illegitimate	4	--	4
Crude live birth rate per 1,000 of estimated population			17.0
Net live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population			17.0
Rate for England Wales			16.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			4.0
Still births	--	1	1
Legitimate	--	1	1
Illegitimate	--	--	--
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births			10.0
Rate for England and Wales			13.0
Total live and still births			102
	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Deaths	35	37	72
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population			11.9
Net death rate per 1,000 of estimated population			10.9
Rate for England and Wales			11.7
Infantile Mortality (i.e. deaths of infants under the age of one year)	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Total number of deaths	3	--	3
Legitimate	3	--	3
Illegitimate	--	--	NIL
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births			30.0
Rate for England and Wales			18.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 live births			30.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate births			NIL
Neo-natal deaths (i.e. deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age)	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	1	--	1
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births			10.0
Rate for England and Wales			12.0

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Early neo-natal deaths i.e. deaths of infants under one week	1	--	1
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births			10.0
Rate for England and Wales			11.0
Perinatal mortality rate (i.e. still-births and deaths under one week combined) per 1,000 live and still births			0.20
Rate for England and Wales			23.0
Maternal mortality (i.e. death due to pregnancy and childbirth or abortion)			NIL
Rate for England and Wales			0.25

The Birth Rate at 17.0 was exactly one per thousand greater than the National figure, an exact reversal of the previous year and of the trend of the previous five years. The National figure showed a continuing slight downward curve. The illegitimate birth rate percentage of the total at four per cent was only half of the National Average.

The Death Rate at 10.9 was exactly one per thousand less than the figure for England and Wales as a whole, but this was only after the correction of the crude rate by the use of the Comparability factor. This correction is necessitated by the slight preponderance of elderly in our population compared with a cross section of the Nation. It is reasonable to expect that the present birth rate in Bourne will in time correct this disproportion.

The natural increase, that is excess of live births over deaths, was thirty - an increase of three over the 1969 figures. The preponderance of males born over females will doubtless add further support for the Womens Liberation Movement in due season as the greater number woo the lesser.

This year there were three deaths of infants under the age of one year. These were attributable to the following causes:

Under one week of age:-	(1) Prematurity	6 hours	Male
Under one year but over four weeks of age:-	(1) Pneumonia	3 months	Male
(2) Congenital Heart Disease. Transposition of the great vessels. Complete cerebral venous thrombosis.	5 months	Male	

This gave an infantile mortality rate of 30.0 compared with that for England and Wales of 18.0

After three successive years of freedom from any infantile death the record was broken.

The Perinatal mortality rate at 20 per thousand live and still births was a little better than the National figure of 23.

The same high standards of obstetrical and child care were as operative as in previous years. It has been stressed in many past annual reports that any statistics based on small populations must be treated with reserve. In Bourne's case with a total of 5950 a slight increase in any figure will bring about a quite disproportionate swing in the rate based thereon.

However it is quite plain to see that there is an expanding population of young people coming along who will require the scholastic, environmental and cultural facilities which are now and will continue in the years ahead to be their legitimate inheritance. So plan we must.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Cause of Death	Sex	All ages	un- der 4 weeks	up to 1 year	1 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Benign and Unsuspected Neoplasms	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diabetes Mellitus	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hypertensive Disease	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4
	F	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Influenza	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	M	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital Anomalies	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
All Other Accidents	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</u>											
	M	35	1	2	-	-	2	1	7	6	16
	F	37	-	-	1	1	2	1	4	7	21

Cardio Vascular diseases are again in their customary place at the head of the list of causes of death, claiming forty-two out of the total of seventy-two. Further analysis shows that of these coronary diseases, that is malnourishment of the heart muscle, accounted for eighteen (43 per cent) of the cardio vascular deaths and strokes for a further twelve (29 per cent). The precise causes which lead to these catastrophes of the circulatory system still elude the researchers into the subject. It is quite clear, however, that there are modes of living which are helpful in reducing the risks. A proper balance between work and leisure pursuits. Adequate exercise without sudden excessive and violent outbursts of it in the untrained. Avoid excessive weight and over self-indulgence at the bar, board or from the sugar bowl.

Finally cigarette smoking is an adverse factor - one of its many - in that it causes contraction of the blood vessels of brain and heart. Is the avoidance of these adverse factors placing any real hardship on anyone or in anyway likely to affect their true pleasure and joie de vivre?

Respiratory diseases have this year risen to second place in the death tables, being the cause of eleven. Whilst pneumonia will inevitably remain a terminal event; three deaths from bronchitis which is predominantly an English disease of atmospheric pollution or infection should not. With the clean air which we enjoy could the incidence of bronchitis also be indicative of 'local' air pollution from smoking? This is more than likely.

Malignant growths were displaced to third place in the classification list and accounted for eight. It is worth noting that this year no death from lung cancer was recorded - alas now a rare event!

Accidental death was recorded on one female aged 93 years who fractured her femur in a fall within her home

For the second year in succession there was no suicide.

Thirty-seven of the seventy-two deaths occurred in those aged seventy-five years and over, that is fifty-one per cent and this is now an established pattern. It is essential that this be taken into account by all who are charged with providing Services, Care and Housing for the elderly, so that their added years have the quality as well as quantity to make them a blessing.

HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Nursing in the Home

Two District Nurses/Midwives Miss Tully and Miss Windle serve the Bourne Community and the neighbouring villages of Morton and Thurlby. After very many years of dedicated service both are due to retire in the Spring of 1971. We extend them every good wish on that occasion. They are relieved by Mrs Thacker SRN SCM of Deeping St James.

Welfare Food Services

These are provided from the North Street Welfare Centre and are available between the following hours:-

Tuesday	3.00 p.m.	-	4.00 p.m.		
Wednesday	3.00 p.m.	-	4.00 p.m.		
Thursday	10.00 a.m.	-	12 noon	and	2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.
Friday	3.00 p.m.	-	4.00 p.m.		

Home Help Service

This service "came of age" this year and in the twenty-one years it has fashioned a unique niche for itself in the Social Services of this Country. From its initial debut as a domestic help service for the expectant and nursing mother it has developed into an essential support to the Elderly, the Sick, the so called Problem Family and in a domestic crisis. It has been the means by which large numbers of elderly and sick have been able to remain in the loved environment of their own home, who otherwise from lack of attention would have been forced into Welfare Accommodation, or into a hospital bed.

Unfortunately there is no way of costing the saving in money of keeping these people where they wish to be rather than "In Care", nor of the personal misery which such a step would involve. One can say however, that the benefits have been beyond measuring in human terms. It is in the forefront of the Social Services. Twenty-six Home Helps are employed in the Bourne and neighbouring Districts and during the year one hundred and two cases were assisted of whom ninety-four were over sixty-five years of age. Seven Good Neighbours also provided assistance in the vicinity of their own homes.

Health Visiting

The post of Bourne Health Visitor was filled by Mrs J Smith SRN HV Cert. Unfortunately she will have left by the time this report is completed and the vacancy will have been filled

by Mrs Heughan HV Cert. of Rutland Terrace, Stamford. Assistance in the work is given by Mrs C Lingard SRN of Billingham and Miss E Henfrey SRN of Deeping St James.

An Advisory Service to the whole family is included in the work, but particular emphasis is laid on counselling those who have the care of young children, or a handicapped child. Assistance is also given to the patient with Tubercle. His contacts and his Welfare are also included in the duties.

Mental Welfare

Mr H S Townsend, Mental Welfare Officer, provides the link between the family doctor, the mentally ill patient and the hospital service. He also carries out the statutory duties laid down in the Mental Welfare Act, 1959 and does preventive work in this field, covering the Bourne Area. He is based at Barn Hill House, Stamford, Telephone Number, Stamford 2906, but lives at Bourne, where his Telephone Number is Bourne 2983.

Ambulance Service

Two ambulances and two dual-purpose vehicles are stationed in Bourne. As usual all the demands made upon the service were efficiently met.

Infant Welfare and School Clinics

A school clinic is held each Thursday morning at the Welfare Centre in North Street and a doctor attends on the first and third Thursday mornings in the month. This is mainly an assessment clinic where investigation into educational and physical handicaps are carried out, though some minor ailments are seen.

A considerable number of infants are also seen as the bus services for the surrounding villages make morning visits more convenient than in the afternoon.

Infant Welfare Sessions are held every Thursday afternoon with a doctor in attendance on the first and third in each month. During the year 231 individual children attended the clinic and the aggregate attendance was 3604 giving an average attendance per session of 69. The clinic doctor saw 163 of the children.

The clinic is staffed by the Health Visitor, assisted by one of the School Nurses.

The writer again expresses grateful thanks to the voluntary workers who give such devoted and invaluable help by making available appropriate baby foods and supplements to the mothers, by record keeping, assistance with weighing and by the creation of a kindly atmosphere within, whatever it may be outside! The ordering, maintenance and accounting for

supplies in these days of change is a very onerous task, efficiently accepted may it be added.

Routine Guthrie testing for phenylketonuria was carried out, but no case of this rare condition was found.

Regular Ophthalmic, Physiotherapy and Speech Therapy clinics are held and children are seen by appointment.

Dr V Holdway, Consultant Child Psychiatrist, holds a weekly clinic at the Childrens' Hostel, West Street, Bourne, and others are seen by Dr B Whitehead, Consultant Child Psychiatrist at the Peterborough District Hospital.

School Dental Service

There has been no school dental surgeon all year since Mr B Parsons left in 1969 to become a N.H.S. dental practitioner with his plate in Bourne. This vacancy has created a regrettable gap in the treatment of our school children.

Immunisation and Vaccination

Free Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis protection is provided by the family doctors as is vaccination against Small Pox and Measles and Rubella (German Measles) also. The same services are available at the School and Infant Welfare Sessions of the North Street Clinic.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

During the year thirty-nine young expectant mothers attended these classes, making an aggregate attendance of two hundred and sixty-nine. There were nineteen Bourne residents in this thirty-nine.

These classes are designed to help the mothers to understand the birth processes and to approach their babies with the confidence born of knowledge. General educational and social facets are dealt with and these sociable gatherings are very popular. Educational films are also shown. The classes are held by Mrs J Smith HVC at the North Street Clinic on Wednesdays from 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Cervical Cytology

The family doctors play a full part in this service and one hundred and fifty-five cervical smears were taken.

A clinic is also held at Barnhill House, Stamford and a number of Bourne residents attended this as an alternative. This clinic is shared by the writer and Dr A Whitely and is held on the second and fourth Thursday afternoons in each month.

Appointments can be made with Mrs Williams, Centre Secretary, Barnhill House, Stamford. Telephone Number Stamford 2906.

Hospital Services

These are provided by the East Anglia Regional Hospital Board who control the Butterfield Hospital and the Bourne Chest Hospital. The main general hospital services are based on the new District Hospital at Peterborough and the Stamford Hospital. Hospital provision for the Mentally ill or the Subnormal is made by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board at Rauceby and Harmston Hall respectively.

St Peters Hospital, Bourne has 155 beds. It caters for those grades of children and women who are so mentally handicapped that they would not benefit from training at Harmston. When a Junior Minister of the Government visited it, he warmly praised what he saw there.

A suggestion was made by the East Anglia Regional Hospital Board to close the existing casualty service at the Stamford Hospital. This raised strong protests from various Local Authorities including Bourne, and it is now likely that the service will be maintained and consolidated. This is indeed a very happy outcome.

Venereal Diseases

Clinics are held at the out-patients department, Memorial Hospital Peterborough under Dr N A Ross.

Males:- Mondays 5.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Wednesdays 5.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m.

Females: Tuesdays 10.30 a.m. - 11.30 a.m. Thursdays 4.30 p.m. - 5.30 p.m.

Laboratory Facilities

A comprehensive bacteriological service under the control of Dr E J G Glencross is provided at the Peterborough District Hospital. I would like to acknowledge with gratitude the ever-

ready help and courtesy extended to us throughout the year by Dr Glencross and his staff.

Family Planning

A clinic is held at Barnhill, Stamford by Dr M G Orrell for those wishing advice on methods of contraception and on sexual problems, sterility and infertility.

The sessions are:-

First Tuesday in each month	2.00 p.m.	-	3.45 p.m.
Second Tuesday in each month	7.00 p.m.	-	8.45 p.m.
Third Tuesday in each month	7.00 p.m.	-	8.45 p.m.

Patients are seen by appointment through the Honorary Secretary F P A Stamford 2906 during Clinic hours or by letter to the Barnhill Clinic.

PREVALANCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	<u>Whooping Cough</u>	<u>Measles</u>	<u>Scarlet Fever</u>	<u>Infective Hepatitis</u>	<u>Dysentery</u>
Under 1 year	1	3	-	-	-
1 - 2	1	3	-	-	1
3 - 4	4	4	-	-	-
5 - 9	8	1	2	-	2
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 34	-	-	-	-	1
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	1
Ages unknown	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	14	11	2	-	5

The incidence of notifications of infectious diseases excluding Tuberculosis was thirty-two compared with Ninety-nine in 1969 and Sixty-seven in 1968. This low figure was in large measure due to the lull from measles. Now that there is a safe and effective vaccine available to combat this disease it is hoped that it will be accepted generally into the routine immunisation programmes for all babies; and that by so doing the biennial

visitation of this complaint will be prevented. It must be stressed that over one hundred children succumb to it each year and to this must be added a formidable total of complications of ears, eyes and nervous system running into many thousands. It is a great advantage also to be able to control the time at which the immunity can be given, namely when the infant is in good health, and when it will not upset family plans. This is something which the wild infection does not consider!

Two decades have now passed since there was last a case of Poliomyelitis in Bourne, In this fact is both a triumph for the vaccination programme against this disease, and also a threat. The new generation of young mothers has never seen the disease and tend to regard it as something of folk lore of their parents and grand parents. Yet only by the conscientious effort of every mother in making sure that her child is protected during its first year can the immunity be secured against future attack.

How far short we are is shown by these figures:- Out of eighty-nine born in 1969 only fifty-two; that is fifty-eight per cent had protection! This is worse than the county average of sixty-five per cent.

The same story of unheeded warnings also applies to Diphtheria. Here twenty-three years of freedom from the disease has meant that no young mother has ever had any practical contact with the disease, and why she thinks, should I bother to have my child protected against some nebulous threat which is unlikely to happen. This is just the attitude of mind for which the Diphtheria bacilli has been waiting. Just as soon as an insufficient number of our young children are protected it will strike again with all its pristine malevolence, bringing with it the possibility of death, or crippling nerve or heart complications. That this is no theoretical warning has been amply and dramatically demonstrated in several of our large cities during this very review period. Let not Manchester's experience of yesterday be Bourne's of tomorrow. Of the eighty-nine born in 1969 only fifty had Diphtheria protection, a mere fifty-six per cent compared with the County average of sixty-seven per cent. What consolation will the mothers of the missing thirty-nine have if Diphtheria should attack their children?

There were five notified cases of Dysentery all late in the year, and the only common etiological factor was the Junior School. Very extensive searching both there and in contact follow up failed to establish the actual mode of spread. Suffice it to say once it gets into a community of young children, it is exceedingly difficult to eradicate - the cynic might say the only way to stop it is to cease taking swabs! Certain it is that the most meticulous toilet, personal and food hygiene habits must remain the best barriers to the spread of this disease.

The latest addition to the list of preventive vaccinations is that against German Measles (Rubella). This is a mild disease in itself, but should it affect a pregnant woman in the first few months of her pregnancy it can cause abnormalities such as blindness, deafness or heart defects in the baby. It is therefore very important to give older girls an immunity if they have not already acquired a natural one. So the vaccination is strongly recommended for girls over the age of thirteen years. If given later all possibility of pregnancy must be excluded at the time of the procedure.

Influenza was very rife in the first six weeks of the year and as so often happens it hit hard at the elderly though those in Digby Court seemed to fare relatively well.

A card of precautions is given to all the Council workmen who are marginally at risk, warning them of the dangers and of how best to protect themselves against Weils disease. This most unpleasant disease manifests itself in a form resembling influenza and later jaundice develops. It is carried by rats and is a hidden menace in damp rat infested places.

It has been advised for some years that persons such as slaughtermen at special risk of developing Anthrax by reason of their work should be vaccinated against the disease. The procedure is three doses of vaccine at intervals of three weeks followed by a fourth at an interval of six months and by annual reinforcing doses.

Venereal Disease

The number of new cases from that part of the County which looks to the Peterborough District Hospital for treatment was eighty-seven. The corresponding figure for 1969 was fifty-three and for 1968 it was forty. It is regrettable that the exact contribution of Bourne to the total is not known.

This increasing local incidence is an accurate reflection of the National epidemic and indicates that there are far too many indiscriminate devotees to Venus and Aphrodite for the moral and physical well-being of society.

Tuberculosis

There were two new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the twelve months. One occurred in a man of seventy and the other in a man of eighty years. No-one is ever too old for the infection to declare itself.

Tuberculosis of the respiratory tract has a small incidence compared with the days when it earned itself the unenviable title of the White Man's Scourge. Nevertheless it is still a cause for considerable concern as is shown by the fact that out of the 109 patients with

tuberculosis who attended the Bourne Chest Clinic, two had positive sputums and were therefore in an infectious state at some time during the period.

The decision of the Ministry of Health to disband the Mass Radiography Service was greeted with consternation. The Council registered a protest with the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board but the Cambridge Unit had already been dispersed. The argument behind this decision was historical. The Mass Radiography Service was set up in Britain in 1943 to meet wartime conditions and in particular to detect unsuspected pulmonary tubercle in the vastly increased number of factory workers.

A peak of new cases was reached in 1954 when 8720 were discovered. By 1967 new cases had dropped to 2847. It was further stated that the great majority of these occurred in those referred specifically for Chest X Rays by doctors.

It is both timely and fitting that our sincere thanks should be tendered to the Director and Staff of the Cambridge Unit who have served this community so well for so many years. Their work was greatly valued locally and these periodical visits to the Corn Exchange will be much missed.

The close liaison between the Health Visitor and the staff of the Chest Clinic engendered by her regular attendance at that Clinic is of the greatest value to the patient, the doctors and to herself. When one is advising, as is her duty, it is of inestimable value to know the contemporary clinical condition of the patients. It is in fact a sine qua non. Similarly knowledge of the social and domestic background is of great help to those engaged in therapeutics.

The B.C.G. vaccination scheme for Senior school children was continued at Bourne Grammar School and Bourne Secondary Modern School. At the Grammar fifty-four were skin tested and of these forty-six were found to be negative and received B.C.G. vaccination. At the Secondary Modern sixty-six were skin tested of which sixty-two were negative and vaccinated. Of the twelve positives none were deemed to warrant X Ray examination.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The South Lincolnshire Water Board is responsible for the Supply and Distribution of water and on the Board there is one elected member from Bourne. The supplies have been adequate in quantity and quality throughout the year.

The same close supervision of the chemical and bacteriological properties of the mains

water has continued in this as in former years. The co-operation between the Board and the Local Authorities whose populations it serves has from its inception been of the highest order. There is a complete reciprocity of information on all samples taken by the Board and this Council.

The fact that the writer is Medical Advisor of the Board has still further identified the community of interest between those who provide the water and those who consume it. During the year thirty-three members of the Water Undertaking whose work brings them into contact with the supply had Widal tests arranged as well as other relevant bacteriological examinations. All of these gave satisfactory results. This is just one more indication that every possible step is taken at all times to ensure the freedom of the system from inadvertant bacterial contamination.

Bourne is a major source of water supply to the Undertaking and is distributed over a large area as well as Bourne itself. It was not for nothing that the town derived its name from the Anglo Saxon "Buriva", meaning a spring or fountain. The water itself is drawn from the vast underground reservoir of the lower Oolite Strata of the Lincolnshire limestone belt. It is of the highest standard of purity but exceedingly hard as is to be expected from such a source.

The fluoride content is 0.26 part per million which is only a quarter of the recommended optimum level to ensure the protection of children's teeth from dental caries. The nitrate figure is very low and heavy metals are absent. There is no danger of plumbosolvency from a water with these physical characteristics - unless in premises where a water softener has been incorporated and there is any existing lead plumbing. The artesian pressure remains around the 30 feet head mark. A typical analysis is appended.

ANALYTICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION (ppm/l)

Appearance:-	Clear and Bright		
Colour (Hazen)	NIL	Odour	NIL
pH	7.20	Alkalinity as Ca CO ₃	233
O.D. $\frac{5}{20}$	0.88	Caustic Alkalinity as Ca CO ₃	NIL
C.O.D.	2.8	Total Hardness as Ca CO ₃	390
Suspended Solids	NIL	Calcium Hardness as Ca CO ₃	350
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	NIL	Dissolved Solids at 105° C	540
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.012	Total Mineral Acidity	186
Total Organic Nitrogen		Residual Chlorine	NIL
Nitrite Nitrogen	NIL	Iron	0.046
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.24 (5.05 as NO ₃)	Copper	NIL
Chloride as Cl	26	Zinc	NIL
Sulphate as So ₄	117	Lead	NIL
Fluoride (F)	0.26	Free CO ₂	28
Manganese	NIL	Other Analyses	Non Carbonate Hardness = 157

Remarks:- This water is very hard in character but is free from toxic metals. It is of good organic quality and free from elements injurious to health. It contains a slight excess of dissolved solids.

A further potent illustration of the help and interest at all times of Mr N A Eagles, Engineer and Manager of the Board are the comments which follow and for which I wish to thank him fully:

Water Supply to the Bourne Urban District
for the year ended 31st December, 1970

- (1) The total quantity of water supplied to the Bourne Urban District from the source works at Manning Road Pumping Station during the year was 91,732,000 gallons which was an increase of 9,932,000 gallons (12.14%) above the 1969 figure. The average daily quantity supplied was 251,320 gallons which represents a consumption of 44.48 gallons per head per day.
- (2) Samples of the raw and chlorinated water were taken each week from the source works at Bourne and submitted for bacteriological analysis; all samples were satisfactory. Enclosed is a copy of a chemical analysis of the Bourne source taken during the year.
- (3) The following table shows the lengths and diameters of mains laid in the Urban District during the year:-

L O C A T I O N	Y A R D S				
	3"	4"	6"	18"	TOTAL
North Street		13	115		128
Coggles Causeway	249				249
South Street		5			5
Bourne - Wilsthorpe Main				2,960	2,960
West Street (Q.A.P. Flats)	165				165
Queens Road site	200				200
Meadow Drove	590				590
<u>TOTALS</u>	1,204	18	115	2,960	4,297

- (4) The statistics for the number of new services connected and old services disconnected during the year are not available.

These figures show a big increase of 10 million gallons in total consumption in 1970 over the previous year and this is also reflected in the increased per capita consumption of from 39.7 gallons daily in 1969 to 44.48 this year. This upward swing is commendable as an index of social progress with more bathrooms and better living standards. However, it does highlight the crying need to safeguard our water resources and regard them as a National asset of inestimable value which must be husbanded and safeguarded. If not within the foreseeable future there will be a water crisis even in this rain blessed land. The building of empounding reservoirs on good farm land and the proposed nationalisation of Water Boards to produce a National Water grid are indicative of the way the thoughtful are already thinking. Let us enjoy our water but treat it with respect for the precious thing it is and neither waste it nor pollute it.

After use the water has to be regenerated at the Sewage Disposal Works and the increased quantities of sewage have made ever increasing demands on the purification processes. The River Boards are rightly demanding high standards for final effluents in regard to both Biological Oxygen Demand and Suspended Solids before they will accept them, and these standards are likely to be increased stringently one day. After all the Royal Commission who laid down the acceptable limits did so in 1910 and attitudes to the whole subject of pollution have altered radically since then. This is something for which provision should be made in future planning of disposal works.

Negotiations for the acceptance of trade effluent from a firm of Fellmongers and a vegetable processing business continued during the year. A great achievement was the linking up of the Bourne Chest Hospital to the Main Sewage System. This had been mooted for many years, but progress always seemed to be elusive, though a mair from Thurlby passed their entrance gate.

No one knows more of the trials caused by wide fluctuations in the flow to the works and yet having to maintain the required standards of treatment, and the other pressures on the system than our ever watchful Surveyor, Mr Michael Silverwood. For his comments which follow on the drainage and sewerage situation I am most grateful.

'In last year's report indications were given of an acceleration of expansion in development within the district which would present the Public Health Committee during this year with problems of major importance upon which decisions would have to be taken. I had reported that with the completion of the main drainage separation scheme, together with the laying of a new foul water sewer along Tunnel Bank, the way had been paved for providing additional capacity in the town's sewers for the foul water drainage, encompassing the principle areas where both residential and industrial development was likely to occur.

It had been made quite obvious to the Committee that two important capital works schemes would have to be reported on during the year. In the first place, the very little margin in the capacity of the sewage works was reduced to no margin at all, and therefore an extension programme would have to be considered to the Council's Sewage Disposal Works, and secondly, a considerable amount of investigation on the question of surface water drainage which had been continually a concern to the Committee last year, and indeed, the previous two or three years, had now reached the stage where a decision had to be made.

With regard to the Sewage Works, the Council's Consulting Engineers reported on an extension scheme which would cater for a population of approximately 13,500. This figure was arrived at after close consultation with the County Planning Officer, and after considering the amount of readily available land which could be developed, and bearing in mind the pressures on development now being created in Bourne, it was felt that this was a figure which would be realistic for the next decade or more. It should be noted in this context that due regard had to be made in the total figure of population for drainage from the villages in the Rural area. In their report, the Council's Consultants advised that the capital sum involved would be in the region of £200,000, and in order to mechanise and modernise as much as possible, consideration was also given to the inclusion in the scheme of a sludge drying plant. After due consideration, instructions were given for details of extensions including the sludge drying plant to be prepared for submission to the Department of the Environment. It is anticipated that these details will be submitted in 1971, and it is hoped that tenders will be out during the next year with an early commencement made.

The question of surface water drainage had been to a certain extent in abeyance due to the possibility of alternative schemes. However, with the rapid advance of development which became quite clear during the year, the scheme for the enlargement of the Harrington Street Brook and Culvert, together with its extension westwards via St Gilbert's Road to Wood View was the only viable scheme to pursue. There became signs during the year that with the construction of St Gilbert's Road which was designed to provide a suitable access to the land westwards of North Street, together with the rapid construction of houses to the north of West Road, that measures would have to be taken to deal with surface water from all this new development in addition to the problem of surface run-off from the Bourne Woods area. A decision, therefore, will have to be taken on this matter early in 1971.

One other matter which vitally affects the quality of the effluent from the Sewage Works has been the question of trade effluent. The establishment of a food processing plant for the production of frozen foods in the town has caused the Department a considerable amount of work, in particular Mr Maxfield and his laboratory have become deeply engaged with the supervision of trade effluent discharging from this plant which is situated in Tunnel Bank.

With the completion of the new public sewer in Tunnel Bank, apart from it enabling the Bourne Chest Hospital to now be connected with the subsequent demolition of the old plant at the Hospital a connection was made for the food processing premises of Messrs Firths. In addition to the possibilities of dealing with the quite considerable domestic drainage from these premises, the Council were asked to deal with a certain amount of trade effluent. It was quite obvious from the strength of the existing sewage during the year and the lack of margin of capacity at the works that the Committee were presented with a problem of some magnitude particularly bearing in mind that there would be a time-lapse until future extensions were in being. However, the Committee felt that every help should be given to treat this effluent and by the end of the year a trade effluent agreement was in being and the Works were dealing with a flow from the premises.

In conclusion, therefore, the difficulties which are likely to be experienced during 1971 in dealing with flow into the sewage works will be very severe and will become increasingly so as time goes by. It is hoped that progress will be made during the year in the preparation of the extension scheme. There is, in addition, no sign of a slow-down of development, indeed there is every indication that development in the town will be a record as far as completed houses are concerned, and this, coupled with various industrial projects will all help to increase the flow into the Works. With all this increase of flow from within the district, there is every indication that the flow from the Rural Council's area, i.e. from the Morton and Thurlby areas is increasing also to some extent.

Progress has indeed been very fast in Bourne during the year, but with the advantage of an alert and progressive Public Health Committee, the Council, it is hoped, can never be accused of putting the cart before the horse, or in other words, allowing development to take place without taking due regard to the question of drainage.

The Public Health Committee have in fact already taken steps to cope with problems which are likely to arrive within the near and far distant future. A very costly and necessary step to take and which, as I reported last year, is the one matter which always creates the biggest rise in rates.'

Mr Maxfield, our Staff Chemist, has contributed greatly in equating laboratory findings on samples taken from various parts of the work to the functioning of the Works themselves and in making suggestions on the necessary remedial action. It is in this respect that an interested Chemist on the spot is of immeasurably greater value than a strictly factual report from a laboratory situated many miles away, where no one knows the day-to-day routines and idiosyncrasies of the Disposal Works from which the sample was taken. Furthermore in the

course of delivery with the consequent time lag the samples may be materially altered by plating out on the glass and other factors.

During the past twelve months the Laboratory has seen a continuous evolution. The routine chemical control of the Sewage Disposal Works throughout the area has been continued. Many problems have presented themselves and solutions largely found. To mention but a few - the alleged smell from the rising main from the Morton system and the question of effluent from the Firth Canning Factory, and maintaining the final effluent from the Sewage Disposal Works at an acceptable standard. No longer in fact are we working in the dark but with scientifically controlled methods. Only thus can we look the River Boards in the face at all times.

Additionally, problems associated with water supplies to properties not served by the Water Boards have been tackled such as nitrate, and heavy metal contents and pollution generally!

Finally it was a masterly stroke to reach an agreement with the South Lincolnshire Water Board by which responsibility for their chemical sampling was undertaken. This completed the circle of responsibility from source, through the supply system, to the sewers, the disposal works and back to the rivers.

All of this is centred on the Laboratory which the two District Councils of Bourne and South Kesteven originally set up and even they in their foresight could not have anticipated this at its inception.

As was inevitable the increasing scope of the work has made the present quarters too small and cramped. Accordingly it will be necessary to expand either within the present resources or possibly on the premises of the Water Board in Bourne as has been suggested.

Mr Maxfield speaks of his work:-

Sewage Treatment Plant

"During the year some 180 samples involving approximately 1500 separate tests have been carried out in the routine control of the Bourne Sewage Treatment Plant. From very early in the year it was obvious that the Plant was working at its maximum design load and the quality of the Final Effluent began to deteriorate as a result.

In view of this several modifications were carried out on the existing Plant which has proved to have given a somewhat more efficient operation of the Biological Filters. Whilst

this has held in check the deterioration of the Final Effluent, the continuing increase in load to the Plant has rapidly cancelled out the benefits obtained by way of these modifications.

The design of the existing Plant has all the required pipework and structural features for the use of Recirculation of Effluent, although at the present time there is no pump to allow use of this method of treatment. However, by the middle of the year the poor quality of the Final Effluent gave cause for concern and by way of experiment a small amount of Recirculation was employed by means of a Syphon to the inlet of the Plant. As a result the quality of the Effluent showed gradual improvement and during the ensuing 2 - 3 months, with some minor exceptions, a reasonable standard of Effluent was maintained.

It is now considered by this Laboratory that if full Recirculation were employed, the existing plant would be capable of maintaining a satisfactory standard of Effluent until future extensions to the Plant are operative. Without this modification to the Plant it is envisaged that very poor quality Effluents will be discharged from the existing Plant long before any reconstruction work takes place.

The analysis of the Final Effluent before Recirculation on a small scale was employed showed that 16 out of 26 samples were outside the standards required by the Welland and Nene River Authority, namely 61%. Following the adoption of this modification only 11 samples out of 35 were found to be unsatisfactory, a reduction to 31%. Bearing in mind the fact that the load to the Plant continually increased after this modification, the facts speak for themselves.

Survey of Private Water Supplies, Nitrate Content

With the co-operation of the Public Health Inspectors, Mr A Thompson and later Mr P Nutt, all the private sources of supply in the Bourne Urban District Council area have been tested for Nitrate content during the year. It has been verified that none of these supplies are subject to objectionable amounts of nitrate content but samples are being taken from time to time to ensure that any unusual increase can be detected and appropriate action taken.

Odour Nuisance from Rising Main into the Bourne Urban District

After various complaints of odour in the vicinity of the outfall of rising mains into the Bourne sewerage system chemical dosing of the appropriate Pumping Stations was increased.

This, together with the installation of as Chlorination, has eliminated odour arising from the Pumping Mains bringing sewage from the South Kesteven Rural District Council areas into Bourne's sewerage system.

Various other analytical work has been carried out during the year including assessment and analysis of Trade Wastes, Swimming Pool water and one case of tracing leakage of Diesel Fuel.

1970 has been a year of considerable increase in scope and volume of analytical work carried out in what is becoming rather constricted working space in the Laboratory. I would like to thank all those concerned for their help and encouragement and in particular Miss J Atkin who has proved to be an invaluable assistant.'

The Council own and maintain Public Conveniences at the Recreation Ground and on South Street and at their Corn Exchange property. During the early months of the year these were free of wilful damage, but in the closing months vandals attacked the pipework which was torn off the walls in both the South Street Conveniences and in the Corn Exchange and in both, basins were torn off their brackets on several occasions. The cistern top was also removed. All these aggressive onslaughts by these 'with more brawn than brain' are to be deplored as all right thinking people agree, but it is extraordinary that no member of the Public ever sees them happen, or if they do they do not report the incident, but pass by on the other side. Are they afraid of reprisals? It is strange how some have an uncanny foresight that the only mark they will make for themselves in life is that which they achieve on lavatory walls and other defenceless public property. Initially hanging flower baskets were put up this year and they too were damaged, but replacements added were unmolested and became a pleasing feature of the town scene.

The swimming baths provided for the town by the Bourne United Charities are situated in the Abbey Lawns amidst ideal surroundings. They have provided a much appreciated and much used facility for all those in Bourne interested in swimming and are also utilised by many from a wide area around who are drawn by the site as well as the bath.

Unfortunately this year the availability was drastically reduced. Owing to a breakdown of the filtration and circulation system the pool had to be closed at my request on 15th June until the 19th June, and again on 26th June until 17th July. I wish to acknowledge the full co-operation of the United Charities over this unfortunate restriction.

Naturally the swimming facilities were greatly missed during the inevitable hiatus whilst alterations and repairs were carried out to the filtration unit which had given many years of stalwart service.

The bacteriology and chlorine figure of the water was kept under regular surveillance throughout the Season.

The Council are the Burial Authority and there is ample provision of burial space for the foreseeable future. There were forty-five interments during the year. The nearest crematorium is at Marholm, Peterborough and increasingly this is being chosen as an alternative to burial. Mortuary facilities are provided at the Stamford Hospital on a fee for use basis. To meet special local circumstances or emergencies there is an arrangement between this Council and the Management Committee of St Peters Hospital, Bourne for the use of the one at this Hospital. This co-operation is much appreciated but no need arose during the year for its use.

A weekly domestic refuse collection from the house door, with return of the bin to its station, is provided. The rapid private housing developments have greatly increased the load upon the service, as also does the ever-increasing use of pre-packed and canned goods all of which is productive of yet fuller trash bins.

The refuse collectors do a wonderful job and this appears to be fully appreciated by the Rate-Payers.

Paper and cardboard are salvaged and during the year a total of 56 tons 13 cwt was collected and £369.7.9d. was received from its sale. This left a net deficit for the year of expenses over receipts of £102.8.2d. The equivalent figures for 1969 were 46 tons 8 cwt collected and £237.10.0d. was received, the deficit being £138.12.11d. The comment on all this must be that one can never hope to make a visible profit on salvage collection, but there is an enormous invisible asset in keeping highly combustible and untidy material off the tipping area; by increasing available room within the body of the refuse freighter and a contribution to the National Economy in regeneration of what is to hand and a concomitant savings on imports. The Council are very lucky to have extensive tipping facilities in the old railway cutting quite close to the town which reduces hauling costs and speeds turn round. Such opportunities are getting ever scarcer and so attention is turned towards central destructor units. Collection of trade waste is offered to owners of business at rates competitive with any alternative. These vary from 12½p to 25p per week dependent on the estimated average amount of waste to be removed. Forty-one take advantage of this scheme.

Illicit tipping has not been a problem largely because adequate attention has been given to tip security. During a short period when a new approach was under development and this was impossible to enforce, three old vehicles were dumped. This shows there is always someone's eye open for the chance! There were no reported cases of infestation with fleas or bedbugs in domestic premises but requests for removal of ants and wasps nests were frequently received. This was a free service to occupiers of a Council house, but for the occupiers of privately owned properties a charge was levied.

No cases of scabies were reported.

Though the winter was mild and favourable to the proliferation of rats these were kept under control by the Council's Rodent Operator. There is no evidence fortunately of the local breeds becoming resistant to Warfarin, which does make extermination easier.

Litter has not been a problem if one discounts the spoil inherent around street markets, which is rapidly dealt with afterwards by the Surveyor's staff. It exemplifies the high standard of Civic pride which continues to make Bourne one of the cleanest and aesthetically conscious small towns in Lincolnshire.

Complaints have been very few but those of noise are exceedingly difficult to deal with under the present state of the Law. What is acceptable to one individual is not to another and the hour in the twenty-four when the noise is emitted or its quality make a big difference. Whilst the Health Department staff makes every effort to assist in assessing and remedying complaints it can only do so within the framework of what is legally permissible and so cannot always satisfy fully those who importune them. A complaint of an agricultural dust emission was followed up assiduously and a big improvement was effected. In another case a dust containing minute quantities of mercury was traced. This after reference to many learned bodies was regarded as of no cause for concern. It is however necessary that all who use chemicals containing mercury salts should use the utmost efforts to contain them strictly where they can cause no environmental damage, however remote. Certainly it should be ensured that they do not get into drains and waterways. Routine investigations into the nitrate contents of all domestic water supplies not derived from the mains revealed one such that contained more than the recognised W.H.O. permitted amount of 45 parts per million. The necessary steps were taken to inform the occupier of the precautions to be observed in the protection of small babies though fortunately no such were resident and at risk

A complaint of malodour was received allegedly from the decay of vegetable matter. The likely source of this was traced and with the co-operation of those concerned it was ameliorated. Here as in noise complaints the degree of annoyance is a subjective one,

some tolerating amounts unacceptable to others and there is as yet no smell meter and even if there were it would probably be as open to challenge as the recordings of a decibal counter. Ultimately tact, perseverance and co-operation - all human qualities - provide a better answer than any other but the pursuit of an acceptable solution is time consuming and does not feature on our productivity charts.

I would like to acknowledge the help of many experts over the year including the Department of Industrial Research, the Metropolitan Water Board, Mr Fogden, Public Analyst of Nottingham, and our own Staff Chemist with these and similar problems. I would also like to acknowledge gratefully the warm co-operation and assistance of Mr Silverwood which has been my happy lot throughout the year.

INSPECTIONS AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The two slaughterhouses continue to provide a fully adequate service not only to the town but for a large surrounding area. They have amply filled the gap created by the closure of the Municipal Abattoir which was the only one in Stamford.

The Health Inspector's preventive role continued. This is most important as it is his contact with the owners of food businesses, their premises and their food handling techniques which can detect early any departure from the Codes of Practice based on the Food Hygiene Regulations.

The display shelves and the foods displayed thereon may be above reproach but their Achilles heel could lie behind the scenes where preparation goes on and bulk deliveries are broken down. A bakehouse is warm and encouraging to such unwanted visitors as cockroaches and the closest vigilance is required to prevent their ingress. Whilst many enjoy the sight, merchandise and the Right of the ancient street market, few nowadays would recommend it as a site for food intended for immediate consumption - particularly when insects tired of being on the wing alight thereon - or a dust stirring wind is blowing through the Market Place.

The campaign to discourage owners from bringing their dogs into food premises was continued. It is opportune to thank the owners of the vast majority of food shops who have given their full co-operation in the interests of Food Hygiene for exhibiting request cards to their customers on the subject.

Milk is of paramount importance as a food for the young, the elderly and the convalescent and so every possible step must be taken to ensure its bacteriological and chemical safety at all times. From the consumer's standpoint only a heat treated milk is a safe milk. Though Tubercle has been eradicated from the dairy herd, milk still remains prone to infection from the brucella organism which causes contagious abortion in cows and undulant fever in man. All raw milk is potentially dangerous for this reason and in recent years the organism was detected in such milk in the course of delivery in Bourne on a number of occasions. This led to immediate action but this could have been too late. It is therefore with relief that it is recorded that the source of supply is no longer operative and Bourne's milk supplies are entirely of the pasteurised variety.

The Government acknowledge the need for eradication of this disease of cow and man but until recently only a Voluntary Eradication Scheme has been tried. Under this however, this County has managed to eradicate infection from thirty per cent of the dairy herds but the Country as a whole is only about ten per cent clear. Now the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have a compulsory scheme for selected areas where a reasonable freedom has already been achieved within that area. This is a great advance and one to be greeted with acclaim. There is still a long way to go but it is very necessary that this disease be stamped out as was Tubercle and as it has been in other countries, for it is an exceedingly debilitating illness often difficult of diagnosis and running a prolonged course.

Another hazard to which milk is subject is the presence of anti-biotics. Though the Milk Marketing Board prohibit the dairy farmer from selling milk from cows within forty-eight hours of them having finished antibiotic treatment for mastitis and though there is a financial penalty for any milk found to contain it, nevertheless it does occasionally occur. When present pasteurisation does not remove it. In a series of 3854 samples taken at a large dairy which is involved in our milk supplies twenty-three contained antibiotic traces.

No cases of pesticidal residues in food were reported in this area this year.

The general standards of food, food handling and hygiene in Bourne are commendably high for the Brunnian likes and demands good food and will not take second best. For Hereward was by no means the last to be awake..

In his valuable and always interesting contribution to this report Mr Hawley, Chief Inspector of the Weights and Measures Department of the County states that in Bourne thirteen samples were taken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. These were as follows:-

Malt Vinegar	1
Milk	6
Potato mix	1
Preserves	2
Ready meal (chicken)	1
Sauce	1
Tomato Ketchup	1

All of these were satisfactory.

" The overall food picture in the County is good, emphasising what I have said on more than one occasion that the County is fortunate, not only in its extremely favourable situation relative to areas of farm produce production (milk, eggs, meat, fruit, fresh vegetables etc.), but in the reputation it enjoys as a County where good food is appreciated. Apart from the fact that shoddy or inferior food would be frowned on by your Public Health staffs, there is no market for dubious food in Kesteven"

It is with much regret that the imminent retirement of Mr Hawley is recorded. He has always extended the maximum of help and advice to the Department on all occasions when it was sought. May he have a long and happy retirement - and enjoy good wholesome food always.

In his valedictory report he says:

"Consumer Protection

Under the Food and Drugs Act, the Weights and Measures Department is concerned with what might be termed the 'merchantable quality' of foodstuffs and drugs, but under other enactments it is concerned with the accuracy of weighing instruments used in trade and, since 1968 (under the Trade Descriptions Act of that year), with the truth of descriptions applied to a wide range of goods and services. All these are cognate subjects affecting things which people buy in shops and thanks to the collaboration which has always been a feature of local government activity in Bourne it has never been difficult to give the 'consumer' in that area a high standard of service in matters which fall to be determined under consumer protection legislation. All this is of increasing importance in a world where women, as well as men, go out to work and where neither the husband nor the wife has time for selective shopping, much less the opportunity to keep abreast of technological innovations. To some extent, food supermarkets have been the answer to one aspect of this problem, for they make it possible to concentrate a large part of essential shopping under one roof. Self-service too cuts down the time required, but self-service has created the need for pre-packing and other labour-saving devices; and many of these militate against a careful and detailed comparison of values by sight, smell or touch.

In fact, in the eyes of many young working mothers, "labour-saving" and "convenience" have become attributes of the highest value when applied to food. Nevertheless, standards of nutritional quality are of even greater importance if the country is to get full value for the enormous sums of money spent annually on food and that is why the Government insists on these standards and has devised machinery for their observance. The work of the Food and Drugs inspectorate at Local level is only a very small part of this statutory machinery, but it is an essential part if only because it can discover if other, more costly, parts of the machine are functioning satisfactorily.

The National Food Survey

Since selective sampling of foodstuffs available to the public is an important part of the Department's work under the Food and Drugs Act, it is important that the sampling officers should be aware of modern trends and alive to changes in public taste. The National Food Survey which is made annually under the aegis of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food provides a great deal of this information and shows, for example (in the most recent issue) that the trend in favour of "convenience" foods continues and is currently being stimulated by the popularity of quick frozen foods. The complex of food factories at Easton, near Colsterworth, has brought a major unit in this field to Kesteven; while depots for the distribution of quick-frozen foods are also appearing. Parallel with the rise in the popularity of "convenience" foods has been a decline in the consumption of fresh vegetables, but this is probably more true of the Urban areas. Nevertheless, it is only too obvious from a perusal of the Report that domestic habits have changed greatly since the war and that what was once the principal occupation of the housewife, namely the planning, purchase and preparation of food for the family, is now no more than an adjunct to the working wife's other interests and commitments.

Pure Food Laws

For these reasons, it is more than ever important that the Government should be able to supervise the major areas of food production and importation and should be in a position to advise all concerned how to get the best diet that time and money will allow. Good wholesome food is essential for everyone - from young children and their adolescent mothers to the old and infirm, frequently living alone and in straightened circumstances. It is reassuring to know, therefore, that pure food laws occupy a high place in the Government's list of priorities and that, judging by a selective sampling of the varied end product, these laws work extremely well. Perhaps the most important pure food law is that which requires food for human consumption to be unadulterated and of "the nature, substance or quality" demanded. For a great many articles of food, "the nature substance and quality" is defined by law, either by the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 or by Orders made under that Act.

For example it is an offence under the Act to adulterate milk in any way; while a veritable mountain of Food Orders fix standards for such things as Baking Powder, Butter, Coffee Mixtures, Curry Powder, Fish Cakes, Margarine, Mustard, Preserves, Sausages, Soft Drinks and much else.

Labelling of Food Order

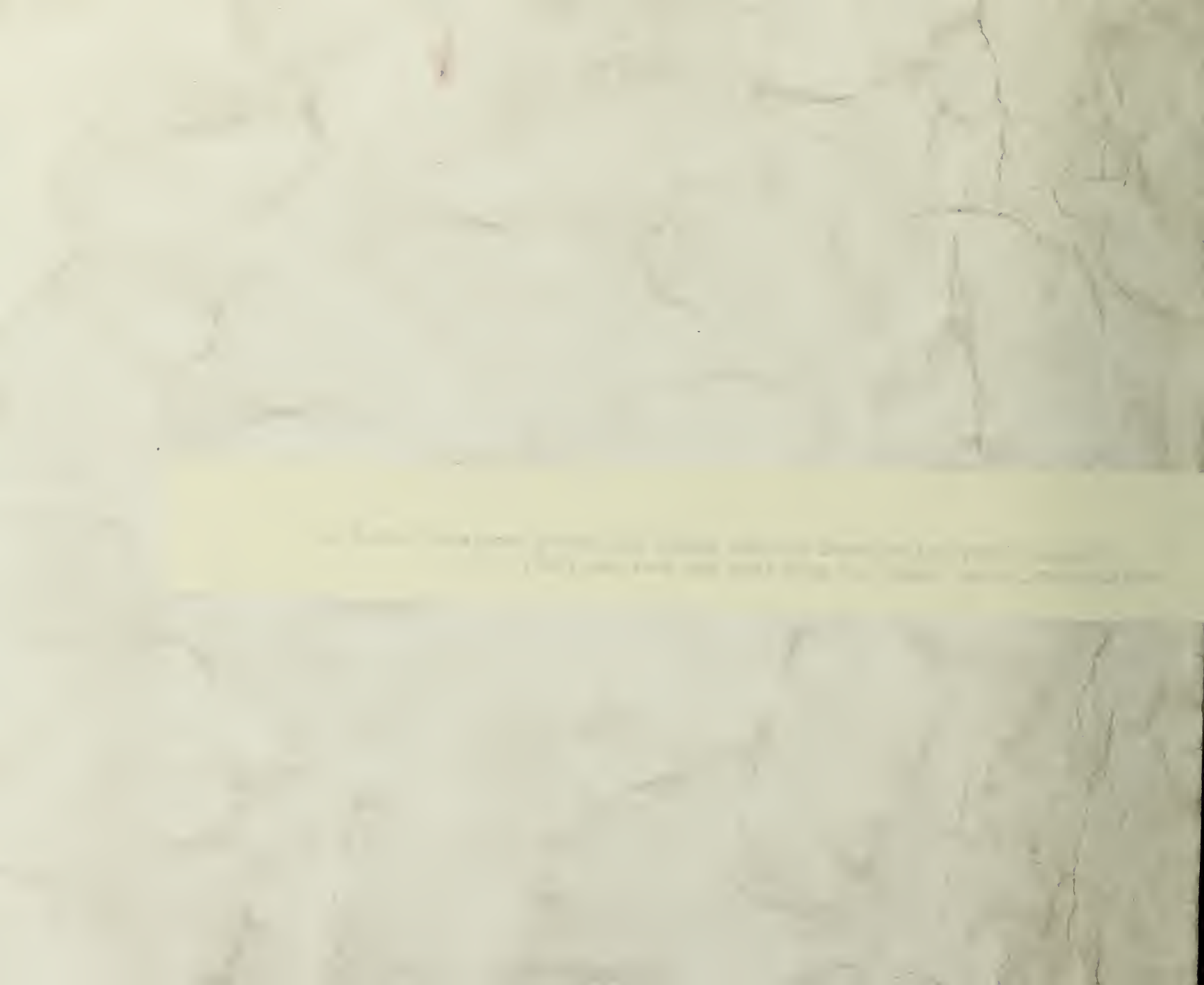
The labelling of food is increasingly important since most foodstuffs are now pre-packed in containers which reveal nothing of the contents; and this, of course, is a great temptation to over-glamourise what the pack contains. Generally speaking any pictorial representation on the label must be indicative of the contents, so that if the label depicts a casserole of delicious chunky steak, that must be what the tin contains - not a sort of savoury hash. In addition, all food labels must give three vital pieces of information (1) the name of the packer or labeller (2) the common or usual name of the food in the container and (3) a list of ingredients (including colourings, preservatives etc.) where the food consists of two or more ingredients. There are some permitted exemptions e.g. coffee mixtures, curry powder and sausages (among others), but generally speaking, this information must augment any other pictorial display. It is, in itself a considerable safeguard, because there can be no "faceless" food manufacturers under United Kingdom Food Laws.

Sampling

The staff of the Department is constantly on the look-out for new food products and for infringements of the labelling provisions, but in the last resort, its most compelling function is the power to take samples of food and drugs and to submit them for analysis to the public analyst. The Department has worked in close collaboration with Mr Fogden, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., of Nottingham, the Public Analyst, for a great many years and his advice is always available on any matter connected with the administration of food and drugs law in Kesteven."

It is remarkable how the Horticultural and Agricultural scene changes. Only a few years ago water cress production was quite a large item in Bourne, with three major undertakings. Now there are none. One cannot but regret the curtailment of what was a very valuable vitamin and mineral salad ingredient but the blow is softened in as far as it has been a step in the direction of water conservation.

Private enterprise achieved another eighty two houses completed, which was satisfactory, being twenty two more than the previous year.



HOUSING

Number of Council Houses at 31st December, 1970	623
Number of Council Houses built during the year ended 31st December, 1970	25
Number of Council Houses in course of construction at 31st December, 1970	16
Number of private houses built during the year	50 82
Number of Improvement Grants given (Discretionary and Standard)	18
Number on waiting list for Council Houses	107
Number on this list needing Old Peoples' accommodation or bungalows	37

After three years during which no new Council houses or flats were constructed it was a very gratifying achievement to have completed twenty-five flatlets this year. Additionally another sixteen homes were under construction at the year's end.

~~Private enterprise achieved another fifty houses completed which was satisfactory though ten less than the previous year.~~ The high interest rates and the cost of building together tend to restrict development and make those who would greatly like to build and live in Bourne to think twice on raising large mortgages.

The Council continue to operate a Points Scheme in the allocation of Council houses. This allows assistance in rehousing to be given to those in special need on Health or Socio-medical grounds, as well as to those who qualify by reason of their time on the waiting list. In every case a full investigation is made into all the circumstances both medical and social, as well as a domiciliary visit by the writer. I would also like to acknowledge gratefully the assistance given by the family doctors. Only after all these facts have been correlated is a recommendation made and always the fullest sympathy and help are extended by the Housing Committee to those in genuine need. It must however be remembered that the demands are heavy and always much greater than the available lettings, so delay must inevitably occur however worthy the cause. During the year there were twenty-two of these medico-social requests and investigations.

There are no houses in the slum clearance category but inevitably the odd house from

time to time will decline below acceptable standards. Never has there ever been such generous financial incentives for owners of houses devoid of modern features to apply for Improvement Grants and give them a new lease of life. It is in the interest of all property owners to take advantage of the unparalleled opportunities of the present while they can. There have been eighteen wise and lucky people this year who were awarded such grants.

The number of the waiting list for Council accommodation has increased from 83 to 107 in the past twelve months. This is an indication of the insistent demand from those anxious to live in the the Town and maybe also a reflection of the number who as already suggested cannot raise the capital to build or buy at the present time.

Of the one hundred and seven however thirty-seven require elderly persons dwellings or thirty-five per cent. Additionally there are those already in larger houses who would be a lot healthier and happier if they could transfer. It is therefore a most commendable achievement in meeting this crying need that the Manor Court Grouped Scheme consisting of twenty-four single persons flatlets and eight two-bedroom ones plus Warden accommodation was nearing completion by the end of the year. In fact twenty-five were finished. Careful selection still remains of great importance for the welfare of these Groups. Firstly those with arthritis and other degenerative diseases may find an upstairs flat almost as difficult of access and egress as their former home. Secondly it is important that there is a fair balance between the fit and the not so fit so that one can help the other. Admittedly the Welfare Grant system does not help by decreeing that no one can earn such assistance unless they be over pensionable age. This allows little scope for discretion on the part of those who let them. What must be avoided is a preponderance of tenants requiring help and making too great demands on the Warden, whose function is to meet emergencies, to act as a line of communication for the group but not to provide for any one individual's continuing needs. The development of such a preponderance of those who need help has led to crisis situations in similar schemes in other areas.

One of the great and abiding needs of the elderly is adequate warmth. In sickness this may become of vital importance for with reduced activity, adequate circulation and body temperature cannot be maintained in a cold environment and may result in very dangerous Hypothermia. On medical and social grounds it was therefore an event of the greatest significance and long term benefit that the Council decided to install gas central heating in all their elderly persons's dwellings. Naturally this decision was not welcomed by every tenant joyfully but the decision was courageous, statesmanlike and medically advantageous and will undoubtedly bring lasting benefit to these Senior Citizens. Is it too much to expect that in twelve months even the few who wished to stick to the status quo will be fully converted to the change in their heating standards?

There are still sixty-three Council properties without hot water systems and these are situated as follows:

George Street 12

Harrington Street 51

The work of modernisation is at present in progress in the twelve houses in George Street and will be completed in the near future.

There are no common lodging houses in the Town.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948, SECTION 47

No person had to be removed compulsorily from their home to either Hospital or Welfare accommodation under the provisions of this Act during the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

This Council subscribes to the Health Education Council and makes full use of the materials which such membership brings.

There have been two big Health Educational topics this year. Drugs and Sex Education of Children.

Drugs

The problem of drugtaking has been much ventilated during the year with scarcely a day going past without the papers highlighting some well known character involved in the current widely based misuse of drugs. Baroness Wootton and her Committee took a permissive attitude to the use of Cannabis - alias Pot alias Reefers alias Marihuana alias Hashish. It was alleged that it was probably less dangerous than alcohol. Now just two years later it has been proved to be lethal to laboratory animals when injected and there is evidence that when smoked it can lead to harmful substances being built up in the body and that it can cause abortions, have toxic effects on the liver and even have a thalidomide like effect on pregnant women as also does L.S.D. (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide) even more assuredly. L.S.D. can also cause permanent mental damage.

It is not for nothing that Hashish is the Hindoustani word for Assassin and followers of that calling in Old India first made themselves "high" with hashish before setting out on their murderous maraudings. How much of the violence one reads of on and off the Campus is cannabis stimulated?

Whilst most fortunately there is no overt problem in this area nonetheless our young folk must inevitably face up to the personal decision of yea or nay for themselves when they leave home to embark on their training and careers. It is time for all who have not previously thought about the problem to do so now and for those who have thought and reached a conclusion like Baroness Wootton's to think again.

The Drug theme was the subject of lectures and the showing of the film "The Pit of Despair" at Bourne several times. It was aimed in particular at youth club members. In Bourne a week long campaign was held to high light the dangers of Alcohol and the Drug habit.

Sex Education

The other topic of particular concern was Sex Education. Sex development is an integral part of everyone's physical development and must be seen in that context. It is best that the facts of life be given to children when they are still at an age where they can accept them unemotionally and without personal involvement, say at the ages 8 to 10. There is a very great need that this be done either by parent or at school or better still by a combination of both, so that the child is enlightened in a proper way rather than by furtive whispering behind hands in the corner of the playground. One would like to think that the age of innocence stretched over many years, but in fact the mass media have seen to it that whilst they remain ignorant they certainly do not remain innocent for long. To counter this they must be forwarned for while ignorance may be bliss, as the adage says, the consequence of continuing therein, may be disastrous and life long. Equally important in sex education is education in personal relationships for all too many are well ahead in sexual experience and only at the very beginning of understanding how to live with others and adapt to them. Needless to say sexual relationships are the most intimate and deepest of all personal experiences. It is of paramount importance that whoever does the educating the subject must be presented alongside its moral and ethical implications and the necessity for personal discipline. Only thus is it removed from the common plane with other vertebrates.

Having considered the loss of life and injury which occurs from accidents in the Home, which are the cause of over 115 child deaths a year the Bourne and South Kesteven Councils decided to form a joint Committee with a view to preventing domiciliary accidents. The first two meetings have been held and it has been decided to hold an Exhibition of Do's and Don'ts in Bourne in 1971. This is an imaginative project which deserves success. Our own death returns of this year record the all too familiar event of the death of an elderly person from a fall at home. Everything possible should be done to foresee and obviate such lamentable happenings.

MISCELLANY

This was European Conservation Year and this Country spearheaded by the speeches of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh took an interestedly active part in the proceedings.

It certainly was more than time that there should have been a public awakening to the assaults from all sides on the environment. Earth, Air and Water have all been subjected to Pollution since the days of the Industrial Revolution but with the vastly increased population and the large scale adoption and usage of highly complex technical procedures the problem has become an acute one and one which must be faced. Medicine, Health and Ecology are inextricably intertwined and a threat to the environment in which we live must have repercussions for all who live within its embrace.

Britain has the highest death rate in the world from chronic lung disease in middle aged men. Bronchitis is the greatest villain of all and due to it over 30 million working days each year are lost. It is a well proven fact that there is a corollation between atmospheric pollution and bronchitis and one of the most significant pollutants in this context is Sulphur dioxide.

Whilst this county as a whole has low sulphur dioxide readings there are from time to time local areas of trouble. Coal, coke, most of the solid smokeless fuels and the heavier grades of oil used in central heating installations and in oil fired furnaces all contain sulphur in greater or lesser amounts. Most of this goes up the flues as sulphur dioxide and a proportion is oxidised to sulphuric acid and neither of these do the inhaler any good. Each year the nation discharges over six million tons of this into the atmosphere. The National Surveys into air pollution only measure smoke and sulphur dioxide but it is highly desirable that the oxides of Nitrogen should be added to the list also and great quantities of this are emitted each year. The internal combustion engine in our cars con-

tinues to add carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and lead derivatives to our precious atmosphere, where they are joined by trace amounts of other heavy metals about whose effect on human life and health in the long term little is known.

A new threat to the upper air is the coming into use of supersonic aircraft each one of which it is said in one hours flying consumes 66 tons of fuel and ejects 83 tons of water, 72 tons of carbon dioxide, 4 tons of carbon monoxide and 4 tons of nitric oxide.

Water on which so much depends is in no better straits as it is being constantly charged with the by-products of our Society. These include chemicals which strictly are not pollutants at all. Nitrates from sewage disposal works and fertilisers washed out from farm land are presenting increasing problems.

Our seas and Estuaries are constantly being polluted by oil. Thor Heyerdahl when crossing the Atlantic on his raft found huge oil slicks in mid ocean. During this year many dead sea birds were washed up around our coasts and after full investigation it was found they had died of poisoning from PCB (Polychlorinated biphenyl), a persistent chemical skin to D.D.T. now found on all parts of the world due to discharges into the seas. This same chemical reduces egg fertility and leads to breeding failure. It is used in paint, varnishes, synthetic adhesives and in the electrical industry. This is just one more example of the hidden price contemporary technology exacts from the community. Mercurial pollution of the sea has also reached a point at which ingestion by some species of fish has been so high as to cause a ban on their being used for human consumption. Tinned tuna being an instance to which this refers. Fish are particularly at risk of mercurial contamination because any mercurial salts getting into sea water is altered biologically to methyl mercury concentrated by plankton and so on up the biological chain ultimately to man. It is our responsibility as citizens to see it is appreciated and stopped.

Soil is dosed with a host of chemicals of which the ultimate fates of some is known but of many is not. It was an acknowledgement of this fact that led to the banning this year of D.D.T. for general purposes after a period of some twenty years of indiscriminate use.

Incidentally, what is the answer to the disposal of P.V.C? Every week something new goes into squeezable bottles or rigid containers made from it. Clothing items of a like nature stretch from rainhats to high boots. It won't disintegrate on burial, it won't pulverise, it won't compost, even a shark cannot digest it. Finally if you burn it, it produces hydrochloric acid at a rate per weight equivalent to the old method of producing caustic soda which was made illegal in Britain more than 100 years ago because of its toxicity.

Technology has produced the problems, it had better look quickly to the defences and come up with the answers.

For some years now there has been increasing concern for the rising nitrate contamination of water supplies. The most vulnerable of these are those derived from shallow sources. It is still not clear what the precise mechanism is. It could be from the use in excess of nitrogenous fertilisers which following rain is washed out of the soil. It could be due to the extensive growing of leguminous plants. These have the property of being able to fix nitrogen from the air into nitrates below ground through nodules in their roots and after the tops have been harvested this process still continues. It could be from sewage pollution.

Whatever the cause the effect of nitrate figures of over 40 parts per million can be most serious for small babies for in their digestive tract is an organism capable of converting the nitrate to nitrite and so causing Methaemoglobinaemia which is similar in its effects to coal gas poisoning.

Fortunately our Public Supplies present no problem in this respect but some local sources did as has been referred to in the body of this report.

Nitrate in water also presents a very serious problem to the canning industry as it reduces the life of the can even with lacquering. From these comments it can be deduced how important it is to keep our precious sources of water clear of this as well as other contaminants.

Food Dating

There has been much public attention during the year to the dating and the shelf life of many canned, packaged and bottled food items. Most of these are coded, but in such a complicated manner that they cannot be understood by the retail vendor and certainly not by the consumer. It may well be that legislation will be introduced to make the date stamping comprehensible. It will however be very difficult to place an expiry date on the container as so much must depend on the circumstances good or bad under which it is kept from the time of manufacture up to the time its contents are eventually consumed. Whilst therefore it is difficult to say how long various commodities will keep it is safe to say that the following times are those over which various products can be expected to retain their original flavour and after which they can be expected to show deterioration.

Freshness Life - Canned Foods

Ham	Eat Quickly
Beef	6 - 12 months
Soft Drinks	6 - 12 months
Rhubarb	6 - 9 months
Prunes	9 - 12 months
Grapefruit	9 - 12 months
Fruit Juices	9 - 12 months
Most other fruit	1 - 2 years
Tomato puree, beetroot	12 months
Milk	1 - 2 years *
Crean	1 - 2 years *
Rice puddings	18 - 24 months *
Runner beans, tomatoes	18 - 24 months
Fish in brine or tomato sauce	1 - 2 years
Jams	2 years *+
Spaghetti, ravioli, and other pasta	2 years
Sardines and other fish	2 - 3 years
Soups and broths	2 - 3 years
Sponge puddings	2 - 3 years
Cooked meat	2 - 3 years
Ready cooked snacks	2 - 3 years
Baked beans, processed peas, broad beans and carrots	2 - 4 years

* Food may show some darkening

+ Food may change flavour

Diet

There is accumulating evidence that diet plays a very important part in the prevention of certain diseases.

In primitive peoples their unsophisticated bread is made from the whole grain without removal of the husk and their diet consists of items which leave large residues for excretion. Under these conditions such diseases as Polyposis and Cancer of the lower bowel, appendicitis and haemorrhoids are virtually unknown. When members of these races emigrate and adopt Western eating habits they proceed to acquire all of these conditions with the

same statistical frequency as the general population in their adopted Country.

Similarly our sweet tooth which leads to the consumption of large quantities of refined sugar in sweets, cakes, beverages and sugary confections is implicated in the development of dental caries, diabetes and quite possibly in some cardio-vascular diseases as well. Certainly these diseases are very uncommon in those to whom such "sweet luxuries" are foreign.

It would seem therefore that wholemeal bread would be dietetically and healthwise much preferable to the emasculated white variety or the husk reintroduced in some way into the diet. Also a curtailment in the consumption of refined sugar would assist in the maintenance of Good Health. Prevention is worth more than many pounds of sucrose.

Local Government after many false alarms is about to be re-organised. Few thinking people would deny the necessity for rethinking boundaries and functions to meet the needs of our complex society, expensive services and contemporary problems. It is vital however that those personal services which most intimately affect the lives of us all shall still retain the close personal touch and the humanity which is the life blood of democracy. In building the New let us retain what is best of the Old.

The co-ordinating Committee for the Welfare of the Elderly and the Welfare of Children at risk were conceived in the light of liaison between many bodies reared on a rational approach to common problems and now are thriving. Long may they continue.

Last year some of the unpleasant attributes of the so called permissive society were touched upon. There is no desire to repeat this in detail nor unfortunately is there any reason to retract anything that was said as crimes of violence have again increased. Drug taking is rampant, abortions on social grounds have gone up to 84,000 and represent one for every ten live births. Never was so much spent on health and never was there so much absenteeism from work. Venereal disease is epidemic - one in every 200 of the population had venereal infection last year and if it is equated to the sexually active ages, one in every hundred is nearer the mark. In a Society which has taken on a permissive role in sexual relations it should be remembered that the Gonococcus is permissive too. If this threat to society is not realised and reversed it may well be that the "Fall of Man" in this context was not due to the tempting apple on the tree but to the indiscriminate pair on the ground. The cult of self discipline must return and be regarded as normal rather than pathological.

Yet there is much hope. Many organisations are devoted to the Care of Others as well as many individuals whose efforts go unnoticed and whose reward lies only in the hearts of the recipients. It is possible to mention only a few, but I would mention the Voluntary Laundry and the work of the W.R.V.S. The latter provide the Meals on Wheels for twenty-five elderly persons using their own van for the purpose. They do so twice a week and always have a full quota of volunteers for the distribution. They also visit St. Peters Hospital once a fortnight and help to amuse the children who are handicapped and to attend to any correspondence for any patient who requires their help. Toys are also distributed to them at Christmas time. A trolley service is provided for the old people of Digby Court. Every Friday a shop is taken round the St. Peters Hospital wards for the convenience of the patients. Any profits are ploughed back for the comfort of the residents. A clothing store is maintained where a variety of clothing is received and distributed. The W.V.R.S. also assist at the Darby and Joan and Physically Handicapped Clubs. The B.R.C.S. carry on their wonderful work the year round at the Darby and Joan Club whose social gatherings mean so much to our senior citizens. The Mentally Handicapped Centre at Kings Mill Stamford which was made possible by voluntary public subscription of over £11,000 under the inspection of Mrs J M Holt was well supported by the Town. It affords its facilities in return for two handicapped children from our midst. Love and care know no bounds.

So long as these fine human attributes remain and the Town maintains its high standards of cleanliness, freedom from pollution and civic pride we have little to fear now or in the future for it or its children.

The new Health Centre for Bourne was nearing completion by the end of the year and will then be the first in Lincolnshire. It signifies much more than its structure for it represents the faith, the long-sightedness and co-operation of the family doctors of the Town who have voluntarily taken this step to make of this their centre and to foster in the most practical way the integration of the two branches of the Profession in the Preventive and the General Medical Services. What Bourne does today others may well queue to do tomorrow!

In closing this report I wish to thank the Chairman and the Members of the Health Committee for their generous support and hearing at all times. I wish to thank Mr Nutt for his help and hope he will have a long and happy sojourn with us. Mr Silverwood's assistance I have already acknowledged so I would wish to thank Mr Mason and Mr Jordan for their cheery help always so readily forthcoming.

I also wish to thank Miss D'Arcy for her efficient secretarial work and her successor Miss Narasimhan though her stay was destined to be a short one. As so often has happened over the years much of the work for the report will fall on the shoulders of Mrs J Larkinson

whose sterling qualities are known to all her colleagues and amply warrant mention.

Finally I wish to thank Dr C W Sweetnam and his partner Dr G C Smith for so kindly standing by for me when I have been away.

H ELLIS SMITH

Medical Officer of Health

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1970

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Bourne.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report covering the work of the
department for the year 1970.

PART 1 - HOUSING

General

The work in respect of unfit housing in this district does not present the considerable problems that occur in many parts of the Country. There are however in certain properties, problems upon which action in many directions has had to be taken. The Local Authorities Statutory powers under the provisions of the various Housing and Public Health Acts have not been involved, except in the case of one Statutory Notice under the Public Health Act, which was complied with. As reported last year, a survey of possible unfit houses was made and action is likely on several of these. It is interesting to point out however, that with the help of the new and enlarged provisions as regards Improvement schemes under the Housing Act 1969, it has been found that a considerable amount of unfit housing has been improved in such a way as not to be considered as being property requiring action under the Housing Act 1957.

It has been the general policy of the Council to pursue as quickly as possible with the improvement of housing standards in the town, both in the private sector and among the sub-standard Local Authority owned houses.

Erection of New Dwellings

The continual growth of Bourne cannot I feel be more amply demonstrated than by the study of the figures as shown, of houses completed during the year. These figures show that the number of dwellings completed was indeed a record for the town and whilst this may be because the Council's flatlet scheme in

West Street and bungalows scheme at the rear of Queens Road were completed and can account for partially such an increase, the growth rate during the year was such that at the end of the year, there were more private houses under construction in the town, according to the Ministry of Housing Returns, than in any district authority in the County. There does not appear at the end of the year to be any signs of a reduction of these figures, and in fact, the considerable interest shown by various developers in acquiring land in the town, clearly indicate the likelihood of a steady increase. A study of the previous years figures of houses in the private sector, shows an upward trend over the past eight or nine years, and this trend does not appear to be affected by any of the economic factors which have caused the country's housing figures to fluctuate so much. In fact, Bourne's housing returns have run contrary to the general housing statistics of the country in this respect.

Private Residential Development

	Number of houses completed during <u>the year</u>	Number of houses under construction <u>at end of year</u>
1968	46	35
1969	61	75
1970	82	56

Improvement Grants

The work in the department as regards Standard and Improvement Grants continued during the year and it will be remembered that last year, it was felt that the Government drive to encourage people to improve their properties under the new Housing Act 1969, would bring in an increase in the number of Grants approved. This surprisingly has not been the case, but nevertheless Grants were received as is shown in Appendix B of this report. There were signs at the end of the year that the publicity given through many forms of publicity media, was at last getting through to the public, and there is a likelihood of quite an increase in the number of applications during next year. It should be pointed out however, that a study of the general housing conditions in the town would reveal that in fact, the number of properties which are possibly eligible for Standard Grants is now very low and the number of houses without the standard amenities laid down under the Act, is I am sure reaching a very minimal figure.

As will be seen from the Appendix B of this Report, the costs of improvement schemes have increased to a considerable extent and with the current high rise of building costs, there is every likelihood that next year, this will continue upwards.

In the field of Local Authority housing, the Council have continued their policy of improving to a high standard, the houses built between the Wars and without many of the standard amenities. In order to ensure the life of these houses for another thirty years or more, it was felt important that due provision should be made with some form of central heating, and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government have given considerable encouragement to this feature.

One further important fact in the improvement of housing conditions has been the Councils decision during the year, to instruct the department to prepare schemes for the heating of all old persons bungalows. Attention has been drawn by the Medical Officer and also the General Practitioners in the district, to the question of hypothermia in old people and after discussions with the Ministry, schemes were being prepared ready for presentation for consent, and it is hoped that the work will be carried out in time for next winter.

Finally, in spite of all the difficulties with regard to increased costs, both private owners and the Council are steadily taking full advantage of Improvement Grants generally, and the consequent improvement of living conditions in the town, should be felt in the field where it is most required.

Moveable Dwellings

The two licensed caravan sites in the district continue and both are regularly inspected and found to be kept in an extremely satisfactory and tidy condition.

PART 11 - FOOD INSPECTION AND HYGIENE

a) Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in the Urban District, both of which are owned by Messrs. T.W.Mays & Sons Ltd.

i) Eastgate Abattoir

As was reported last year, the use of this abattoir had increased

considerably, subsequent to the closure of the Stamford slaughterhouse. It will be noted in Appendix C of this Report, which gives details of slaughtering over the last four years, that the through-put of these premises has increased quite considerably. The extra demand on the facilities required by this increased through-put has not unduly strained the resources of either the buildings or the inspection services of the Council. There are however several improvements to the premises required, such as increased lairage facilities and the provision of additional equipment. The general overall supervision of the abattoir has created some difficulties, but provided the management is improved, there is no doubt that it does provide an excellent service to the town and indeed the surrounding district.

(ii) Klondyke Abattoir

This small abattoir which as the Committee are aware, caters exclusively for the slaughter of casualty stock and horses for export to Belgium for human consumption does not present any difficulties as regards standard requirements. As was pointed out in last year's Report, it does however fall short of the standards required by the Common Market countries for export slaughterhouses, but as will be seen in Appendix C, the number of horses slaughtered has now considerably reduced, and it is becoming clear that it will not be used possibly for much longer for this purpose.

(iii) Meat Inspection

The statistics covering the slaughtering and inspection of meat, are set out in appendices C, D and E and it ought to be pointed out that most of the unfit meat principally originates from the casualty stock which goes through the Klondyke abattoir. With this borne in mind, it should also be pointed out that the quality of stock slaughtered at the Eastgate abattoir is at its normally high level and no serious diseased condition has been encountered. The question of pig carcasses being condemned during the year again demonstrates that half were due to systemic pyaemic infection, caused by tail biting.

Once again no cases of bovine tuberculosis were found, although a similar proportion of avian type tuberculosis in pigs was noticed. This condition was found only in localised lesions in the head.

(iv) Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

As the Committee are aware, Veterinary Officers of the Ministry make regular visits to these abattoirs and the particular Officer who visits Mr. J.M. Gilmour, has always provided the Council with a considerable amount of help and advice during his visits and inspections, over a number of years. Attention has been drawn by him to certain aspects with regard to the lairage of the slaughterhouse and it is hoped that improvements will be effected in the very near future.

b) Food and Drugs Act 1955

i) Knacker Yard - The Slipe

This knacker yard is owned and operated by Messrs. T.W. Mays & Sons Ltd, and was licenced for a further twelve months. Regular inspections are made and the premises are maintained and operated satisfactorily.

ii) Milk Supplies - Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

Milk was supplied throughout the Urban District by the following retailers.

M. Bradshaw	- Supplied by Pinchbeck Dairies Ltd
D. & G. Clarey, North Road Peterborough & District	- Supplied by Pinchbeck Dairies Ltd
Co-operative Society	- Own Dairies
H. Missey & Sons, Meadowgate	- Supplied by Pinchbeck Dairies Ltd

There are no suppliers of untreated milk.

Four samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory by Bourne Urban District Council for bacteriological examination and eight were submitted by the Kesteven County Council.

The table in Appendix F gives the details of the results of these examinations.

iii) Bacteriological Ice Cream Sampling

Seven samples, all from National producers, were taken during the year and all were satisfactory. The table in Appendix G gives the results

of these samples. The number of samples taken is somewhat lower than in other years, but this is deliberate policy. The type of ice cream now available is almost exclusively, with the exception of the mobile traders, of the 'hard' type manufactured by National producers. This ice cream is produced in a few, or even one factory and distributed Nationally, with the result that Public Health Inspectors as far apart as Newcastle and Brighton may in fact be sampling part of the very same product. Thus it is not necessary to sample this type as often as before, when it was purely a local commodity.

Mobile traders have been mentioned. They sell 'soft' type ice cream and it is this type which should be sampled more often. Unfortunately in this area the vans tend to operate only at night, and sampling presents a problem. Perhaps this could be overcome by sampling at night and utilising a deep freeze unit to store the samples until they can be taken to the Laboratory.

iv) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

There are approximately eighty premises in the district, covered by these Regulations, and some fifteen stalls and mobile shops covered by the Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966. The premises cover all types from butchers shops to licensed premises and it is pleasing to be able to record that generally occupiers are aware of their responsibilities under the Regulations and the standard of premises in Bourne is quite high. In the best of shops however, there is always room for improvement. No formal action was necessary during the year, the occupiers in all cases complying with informal requests. Two of the most common faults still to be found are the failure to protect food from contamination from customers, flies etc., and storage and display of 'vulnerable' food-stuffs such as cooked meats and fresh cream cakes at the wrong temperatures.

During the year the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970 were laid before Parliament and will come into operation on the 1st March next year. They revise and completely revoke the 1960 Regulations. Unfortunately there is still no adequate provision in the Regulations

governing the temperature at which foodstuffs should be kept whilst displayed for sale and as is pointed out in the preceding paragraph this is a Regulation which is sorely needed.

v) Food Complaints

Only one complaint was received during the year and this concerned a loaf of bread which had gone mouldy. The case was resolved informally. Even in a district the size of Bourne, one could expect more than one complaint during a twelve months period and I am quite sure that the absence of any more is not due to the fact that the remainder of foodstuffs sold in the district were satisfactory. More likely that the others were thrown away, or returned to the shop, as people tend not to want to complain to the Local Authority and would rather resolve these matters themselves. This is rather unfortunate and puts matters in an artificially good light.

vi) Registration of Food Premises. Section 16

Manufacture of Sausages	-	8
Storage and sale of ice cream	-	26

PART III - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

a) Water Supplies

Mains water is supplied throughout the Urban District by the South Lincolnshire Water Board. There are also fifteen private supplies in the district serving a total of thirty nine properties. Regular bacteriological and chemical samples are taken by the Water Board from the Bourne Pumping Station in Manning Road and various points of distribution throughout the town. During the year twenty eight samples of water from private supplies were taken by this Authority to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. In addition, the Council's Chemist was provided with samples from some of these bores for his reports. Details of these samples are contained in Appendix H

As far as is known five houses are supplied from standpipes and to overcome finally the question of houses without piped water within the premises, action is

being taken to ensure that the town can claim a 100% total of properties with piped water within the houses.

b) Swimming Pool, Abbey Road

The Abbey Road swimming pool, which is owned and operated by the United Charities has continued during the year to present considerable problems to the department. It will be recollected in last year's Report that attention was drawn to the fact that the present filtration plant was completely unable to deal with the pool in hot weather, when of course the number of persons using the facilities increase tremendously. The facts are, that the plant which was installed in 1932, has a turnover of barely twice within twenty four hours, and when it is used, to even normal proportions, there is a breakdown of residual chlorine content in the water because of the poor turnover and inadequate filtration. Due to the lack of turnover massive increases of chlorine only tend to eventually make matters worse and the lack of chlorine together with a reduction sometimes of alarming proportions of the ph. value has meant that as can be seen from the bacteriological results in Appendix I, the production of a completely unacceptable water. This unfortunately created during the best part of the year, a situation where there was no alternative but to close the pool in the interests of public health. The emergency work was carried out, both by Council staff for the United Charities and also by outside Contractors and the pool was brought into operation once again. The improvements carried out during this period were at the most very temporary, firstly, attempts were made to maintain residual chlorine in the water by the elimination of the fountain which was losing on the cascade a high proportion of the chlorine injected and secondly, the filter was emptied, cleaned and re-filled with sand with a view to increased throughput of water, and improved efficiency of the filter. The pool was opened again, but it was quite clear that the existing plant was quite incapable of maintaining water in the condition that modern standards demand. The future of the pool which undoubtedly is one of the most attractive pools in the East Midlands, is now the subject of some debate, but quite clearly before next Summer it will be necessary for a completely new plant of modern design, to be installed, which is capable of providing the standards which are required in this day and age and more particularly to deal with the considerably high proportion of people who wish to use this most valuable of amenities in the town.

c) Public Health Laboratory Service

The Council have again been fortunate in having the facilities of the Public Health Laboratory at the Peterborough and District Memorial Hospital available for

pathological, biological and bacteriological examinations of samples, in particular with regard to the difficulties which were experienced at the Swimming Pool. I would like to place on record my thanks and appreciation to Dr. Glencross and his staff for their continued help and advice during the year.

d) Public Cleansing

i) Refuse Collection

The refuse collection service in the town is one which the Council can be justifiably satisfied with. The staff work very well together and I feel the general public are appreciative of a service in which normally one can guarantee not only the particular day on which the seven day collection is on, but also more or less to within an hour or two on that particular day. The continued efficiency of this service is not only dependent on a good crew, but also on the efficiency of the specialist vehicle in use. It will be remembered that after a major overhaul, the present vehicle was, it was hoped capable of carrying on for a further year. This has indeed proved the case and the vehicle throughout 1970 performed very well and except in cases of inclement weather and Bank holidays, the usual regular collection was maintained. The problem of this particular service is one of a steady and heavy rise in demand, created by the continuous and increasing residential development and also to some extent on the change in the type of refuse collected. It became increasingly clear during the year that a new vehicle would have to be purchased in the near future and this would have to be of a larger capacity. It is interesting to note that this vehicle which was purchased in 1965, has had the same number of crew throughout the period but in that period, the number of collections has increased by nearly 400 per week. The growth of this service can be appreciated when one realises that the present number of collections is approximately 2,200 per week. This increase of work load does necessitate the use of the lorry, which is now used for trade refuse collection and for helping the collection service to be back on its normal run, after any delay has occurred. Even after the longest delays, it is very rare for the collection service in the town to be more than twenty four hours late.

ii) Trade Refuse

The Council run a trade refuse collection service, which is normally carried out on Fridays. Collections are carried out to business premises in the

town and in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act 1936, a charge has to be made. Any refuse which is required to be disposed of, which cannot be coped with by the normal trade refuse collection is charged as an extra service, provided by the Council.

iii) Civic Amenities Act 1967

This places a duty on a Local Authority to provide a place where residents can deposit domestic refuse, other than trade refuse, free of charge. There is no obligation for a Local Authority to provide such facilities for trade refuse, but they may do so and make a charge. The intention of the Act is to make it easy and cheap for residents to dispose of their bulk waste and so reduce the incidents of dumping on unauthorised sites. The position in Bourne has been that facilities are provided for ratepayers in the town to use the tip and a small charge is made for this.

iv) Refuse Disposal

The use of the old railway cutting to the west of the town has continued for the disposal of refuse. Great difficulties have been encountered by unauthorised persons gaining access to this area in spite of the fact that a notice is placed at the entrance and the gates are locked. Unauthorised and indiscriminate tipping does cause a considerable amount of extra work in levelling but nevertheless, because it is in fact a railway cutting, the narrowness of the face is such that a reasonable amount of control can be exercised and at any given time, the amount of uncovered refuse is at a minimum. The only serious problem which has troubled the department during the year, has been the fact that the tip is fired on occasions. This is extremely difficult to control and it is possible that at times, a nuisance could be created to nearby housing estates. This problem however has not been the serious problem it was in the previous year.

Towards the end of the year the tip face had virtually reached the old railway bridge and negotiations are in hand for extending the tipping area beyond the bridge, but there is no doubt the removal of this bridge will present some difficulties.

v) Street Cleansing

The work of street cleansing continues to become an ever increasing

problem and due to the increased demand of packaging, the amount of waste in streets made up of packaging materials increases each year.

With the number of public roads created by new development in the town, and being taken over by the Local Authority, the amount of street cleansing has also steadily increased. The question of mechanisation of this has been discussed by the Council's Highways Committee and due provision will no doubt have to be made in the very near future, for the mechanisation of street cleansing.

The cleansing of street gullies on public highways is carried out twice a year and no nuisance or problems have been noted during the past year.

e) Public Conveniences

Two blocks of public conveniences are provided by the Council - in South Street near the Market Place and also on the Recreation Ground. The amount of vandalism during the year has increased and in the men's toilet block in South Street virtually all pipework to the urinals and w.c.'s had to be completely renewed after one particularly violent evening. The increase in vandalism generally appears to be a problem which affects even Bourne.

f) Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

Rodent Control and allied work has proceeded satisfactorily during the year. All work was carried out informally and no notices under the Act were necessary. Mr. Baker, the Council's Rodent Operator has again proved to be a very capable worker. His local knowledge, particularly of farmland and dykes is a great asset.

There are no obvious trends to be seen within the district and no evidence of Warfarin resistance has been found. Insect infestations continue to be few and far between.

The biggest single problem faced during the year is one that few people can have been unaware of at the time, namely, the abnormally high incidence of wasps and wasps nests, caused, we are told, by the very dry Spring. Quite often the position of the nest gives Mr. Baker some problems and he has been stung more than once about the face and head. He has put in a request for a Bee Keepers Hat in time for next summer!

Rodent and Insect Control is a free service provided by the Local Authority for domestic properties, but for trade premises, farms etc., a small charge is made. The charge is deliberately kept low in order not to put people off using the service, because the difference between the 'amateur' and 'professional' 'rat catcher' is considerable. This is borne out frequently when Mr. Baker is called in after an occupier has unsuccessfully tried to treat the infestation himself and the comment is usually "I wish I had done so earlier".

g) Clean Air Acts 1956 and 1968

In a principally rural area such as Bourne with its open aspect there is little need at present to control the emission of domestic smoke. As has been stated previously in this Report, the Council themselves have entered on a scheme for the elimination of large numbers of domestic solid fuel appliances and this will undoubtedly help considerably in the improvement of the atmosphere.

It is also interesting to note that in a large number of the new houses being built, even with solid fuel facilities, the installation of gas heating appliances has been carried out and it is quite clear that the number of solid fuel burning facilities are being steadily reduced. This will obviously mean that the general atmosphere will be improved during the winter periods to an ever increasing degree until the atmosphere even at the worst periods will be completely free of pollution.

The situation in Bourne is somewhat different to other parts of the Country where problems of smoke control are being legally enforced, but last Winter such smoke controlled areas had to be rescinded due to an acute scarcity of appropriate fuels.

Four times during the year dark smoke was observed from chimneys serving Industrial boilers but on each occasion a word with the occupier has produced quick results. The most frequent contravention now however, is dark smoke from bonfires on Industrial or Trade premises. Not previously covered by the 1956 Act, it was made an offence under Section 1 of the 1968 Act, few people realise that they are in fact breaking the law, but once again, it is pleasant to record that there has been 100% co-operation once the position has been explained.

h) The Factories Act 1961

It is surely time that the inspection of factories was rationalised and turned

over completely to the Factory Inspectorate. The number of factories not utilising mechanical power somewhere in their process is negligible and as a result the Public Health Inspector finds himself duplicating the Factory Inspector's visits solely to check on the sanitary accommodation. However, there is a good liaison between Local Authorities and the Factory Inspectorate and much information is exchanged informally. One dangerous practice concerning the use of poisonous chemical was dealt with in this way during the year and it could be argued that this is good enough reason for Public Health Inspectors to retain their power of entry into factories.

The table in Appendix K shows the details of the implementation of the Act during the year.

i) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

The table in Appendix L gives details of the implementation of the Act.

Again no major defects or deficiencies were found and formal action was not necessary and unlike 1969, the Accident Records remained blank.

The biggest headache to the department in the enforcement of the Act lies in the failure of occupiers to register their premises as required by Section 49 of the Act and this means that the list of registered premises is never fully up to date. This I think is partly due to ignorance but mainly due to the fact that people want to keep out of trouble - a Registration brings an inspection and an inspection may discover defects which cost money to be rectified. This situation is widespread Nationally and is possibly due to the very low number of prosecutions taken by Local Authorities for failure to comply with Section 49.

j) Petroleum (Regulations) Acts 1928 - 1936

Twenty five premises were licensed in 1970 for the storage of petroleum spirit. The maximum capacity capable of being stored under licence is 56,800 gallons, and the licence fees totalled £89.00. The inspections of the installations were this year carried out in conjunction with an officer from the Fire Prevention Department of the Kesteven Fire Brigade and I would like to record my appreciation of his help to Mr. Marvin, the officer concerned. Few serious defects were found, the absence of official Notices being the most common fault, however in a few cases, the fire fighting equipment was not up to standard and

necessitated action before the licence could be issued.

k) Noise Control - Noise Abatement Act

Considerable problems were experienced during the year with Noise from two factors causing nuisance to residents during night hours. One was resolved relatively simply but the other proved more troublesome and formal action had to be taken, a Notice being served under the Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act 1969. (Section 1 of the Noise Abatement Act makes certain noise nuisances, statutory nuisances for the purpose of the Public Health Act 1936).

l) Pet Animals Act 1951, Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

One of the two pet shops licenced last year did not renew their licence in 1970. The Animal Boarding Establishment licence was renewed for a further period of twelve months.

There is one Riding Establishment in the District but enforcement of this Act is the County's responsibility.

Conclusion

Finally this Report cannot be concluded without expressing appreciation for the help and guidance received by members of the staff from our Medical Officer of Health, Dr. H. Ellis Smith. His dry humour in times of stress act as a far greater tonic than some of the advice his colleagues in the medical profession could offer. The department lost last year, Mr. J. Thompson and gained Mr. E. Nutt as Public Health Inspector. Mr. Nutt has shown a great interest in his work and I am sure that in the coming year his work will become invaluable to the department, already in the current year his active interest on all aspects of work are making their mark. I would also like to record my appreciation of the two members of the clerical staff, Mrs. J. Larkinson and Miss K. D'Arcy, both have to put up with a considerable number of problems and in between dealing with complaints which relate to outside matters and other items which affect the department, this general office also acts as the screen for all visitors to the offices. In addition, all telephone calls are relayed through this office and all this, together with employees coming in for instructions and orders, means that this particular office is in fact a hub of all the activity in the department.

I would also wish to thank the Technical Assistant, Mr B Pashley in the department for his work in what has been an extremely busy year. No task has ever been too small or too large for him to deal with, with as much speed and efficiency as one could possibly hope for. One could not possibly hope for a more hard working and loyal staff in any department.

My thanks must be recorded for the helpful manner in which both the Clerk, Mr F Mason, and the Treasurer, Mr K Jordan, discuss the multitude of matters together, I hope to our mutual benefit.

I cannot conclude without also mentioning the invaluable help given to the department on an ever increasing variety of subjects by Mr Maxfield, the Joint Chemist. His specialist examination on a range of subjects from what was originally Sewage Works, has now ranged over swimming pools, water supplies and even the composition of soils on highway verges.

Finally my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their consideration and help shown during the year, and to the Chairman and Members of the Council.

M Silverwood

Surveyor and Public Health
Inspector

APPENDIX A

HOUSES	IN	Number of houses represented	-
	CLEARANCE	Number of houses demolished	-
	AREAS	Persons displaced	-
		Families displaced	-
DEMOLISHED	NOT IN	Number of houses represented	-
	CLEARANCE	Number of houses demolished	6
	AREAS	Persons displaced	10
		Families displaced	1
UNFIT		Number of houses	-
HOUSES		Persons displaced	-
CLOSED		Families displaced	-
UNFIT		After informal action by Local Authority	5
HOUSES		After formal notice by Public Health Act:-	
MADE		by owner	1
FIT		by Local Authority	-
		After formal notice Housing Act:-	
		by owner	-
		by Local Authority	-

APPENDIX B

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(1) STANDARD GRANTS

1. Number of Applications approved	11
2. Number of dwellings improved	14
3. Amount paid in Grants	£1560. 16. 9.
4. Average Grant per house	£111. 8. 6.
5. Amenities provided:-	
a) Fixed bath or shower	7
b) Wash basin	9
c) Sink	4
d) Hot Water supply to a, b or c	10
e) Internal w.c.	10

(2) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

1. Number of Applications approved	7
2. Number of Applications refused	-
3. Amount approved in Grants	£5211. 15. 0.
4. Average Grant per application	£744. 0. 0.
5. Number of schemes completed	4

(3) SPECIAL GRANTS

These are grants payable at the discretion of the Council for the provision of basic amenities for the overall benefit of houses in multiple occupation.

No applications were received during the year.

APPENDIX C

Details of slaughtering over the last four years

Year	Horses	Cattle	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total	No. of visits
1967	54	804	-	40	16	3,334	3,764	8,012	531
1968	53	923	-	38	11	2,856	3,394	7,275	526
1969	57	1,074	-	19	1	3,490	3,180	7,821	550
1970	37	1,240	1	29	2	4,125	3,565	8,999	572

Meat Inspection Fees during 1970
totalled \$399. 14. 6.

Whole and Part Carcasses Condemned

The following table shows the different species of animals and the number of whole carcasses or parts condemned for tuberculosis, cysticercosis and other diseases:-

	Calves	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	2	1241	29	4125	3565	37
Number not inspected	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>All diseases except</u>						
1. <u>Tuberculosis</u>						
a) whole carcasses condemned	2	6	12	8	6	-
b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	120	8	10	134	1
c) Percentage of number examined condemned totally or in part.	100%	10.1	69.0	0.4	3.9	2.7
2. <u>Tuberculosis</u>						
a) <u>Whole carcasses</u> condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	7	-
c) Percentage of number affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.2	-
3. <u>Cysticercosis</u>						
a) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Carcasses destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX E

DETAILS OF UNFIT MEAT SURRENDERED AT EASTGATE AND KLONDYKE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

1. (a) Carcases

1 Cow Carcase and Offal	-	Leukaemia
1 Cow Carcase and Offal	-	Severe Bruising
1 Cow Carcase and Offal	-	Badly Bled
1 Cow Carcase and Offal	-	Decomposition
2 Cow Carcases and Offal	-	Oedema and Emaciation
1 Cow Carcase and Offal	-	Emaciation due to Johnes' Disease
2 Cow Carcases and Offal	-	Septicaemia
1 Cow Carcase and Offal	-	Severe Bruising and Abnormal Odour
1 Cow Carcase and Offal	-	Septic Peritonitis
1 Cow Carcase and Offal	-	Abnormal Odour and Ascites
2 Beast Carcase and Offal	-	Pyæmia
2 Beast Carcase and Offal	-	Septicaemia
1 Beast Carcase and Offal	-	Uraemia
1 Beast Carcase and Offal	-	Fevered
1 Pig Carcase and Offal	-	Toxaemia
1 Pig Carcase and Offal	-	Multiple Abscesses
1 Pig Carcase and Offal	-	Septic Pleurisy and Pneumonia
1 Pig Carcase and Offal	-	Septicaemia
1 Pig Carcase and Offal	-	Acute Swine Erysipelas
1 Pig Carcase and Offal	-	Generalised Oedema and Peritonitis
1 Sheep Carcase and Offal	-	Decomposition
1 Sheep Carcase and Offal	-	Moribund
3 Sheep Carcase and Offal	-	Emaciation and Oedema
3 Sheep Carcase and Offal	-	Fevered
1 Calf Carcase and Offal	-	Pyæmia
1 Calf Carcase and Offal	-	Oedema and Emaciation

APPENDIX E (continued)

(b) Part Carcasses

1 Beast - Head and Tongue	-	Abcesses
5 Beast - Head and Tongue	-	Actinobacillosis
1 Beast - Head	-	Infected Sinuses
7 Pigs- Head	-	Tuberculosis
2 Pigs- Head	-	Abcess
1 Horse - Hind quarter	-	Bruising
1 Beast - Loin and Rib	-	Bruising
1 Beast - Top Piece	-	Bruising
1 Beast - Top Piece	-	Bruising
1 Beast - Hind Leg	-	Fractured
1 Beast - Thinn Flank	-	Contamination
10 Beast - Thin Skirt	-	Pleurisy
4 Beast - Thin Skirt	-	Abcesses
1 Beast - Thick Skirt	-	Peritonitis
1 Beast - Forequarter	-	Bruising
3 Pigs - Hind Legs	-	Abcesses
1 Pig - Loin	-	Abcess
1 Pig - Leg and Loin	-	Arthritis and Abcess
1 Pig - Belly Pork	-	Bruising
1 Pig - Belly Pork	-	Peritonitis
1 Pig - Leg and Back	-	Abcesses
1 Pig - Leg and Part Back	-	Abcesses
1 Pig - Forequarter	-	Abcess
3 Pigs- Rib Piece	-	Septic Pleurisy
1 Pig - Part Side	-	Bruising
9 Pigs- Thin Skirt	-	Pleurisy
4 Pigs- Hocks	-	Arthritis
1 Sheep - Hind Legs	-	Bruising
1 Sheep - Side	-	Bruising

APPENDIX E (continued)

(c) Other Organs

1 Beast - Liver	-	Telangiectasis
20 Beast - Liver	-	Cirrhosis
10 Beast - Part Liver	-	Cirrhosis
42 Beast - Liver	-	Abcesses
2 Beast - Lungs	-	Emphysema
1 Beast - Lungs	-	Abcesses
8 Beast - Lungs	-	Pleurisy
8 Beast - Lungs	-	Pneumonia
1 Beast - Lungs	-	Contamination
2 Beast - Tongues	-	Actinobacillosis
4 Beast - Hearts	-	Pericarditis
1 Beast - Heart	-	Degenerate Cyst
8 Pigs - Liver	-	Ascaris
20 Pigs - Lungs	-	Pneumonia
38 Pigs - Lungs	-	Pleurisy
1 Pig - Lungs	-	Pneumonia and Pleurisy
3 Pigs - Flucks	-	Pleurisy and Peritonitis
21 Pigs - Flucks	-	Ascaris and Pleurisy
2 Pigs - Flucks	-	Pneumonia, Pericarditis and Ascaris
1 Pig - Fluck	-	Abcesses and Ascaris
1 Pig - Fluck	-	Ascaris and Pneumonia
2 Pigs - Hearts	-	Pericarditis
2 Pigs - Kidneys	-	Retention Cysts
7 Sheep - Livers	-	Parasites
1 Sheep - Part Liver	-	Parasitic

2. Total weight of Meat and Offal condemned at Eastgate and Klondyke Abattoirs:-

11,986 lbs

3. Details of Other Unsound Food Surrendered During the Year.

Frozen food	531 lb
Frozen meat	1 lb
Tinned meat	12 lb
Miscellaneous tinned foods	344 lb
Concentrated fruit cordial	168 galls.

APPENDIX F

Bacteriological samples taken in the District by Bourne Urban District Council (4) and Kesteven County Council (8)

Producer	Type of Milk	Results	
		Methylene Blue	Phosphatase
Pinchbeck Dairies	Pasteurised	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Pinchbeck Dairies	"	"	"
Pinchbeck Dairies	"	"	"
Peterborough Co-op.	"	"	"
Pinchbeck Dairies	"	"	"
Pinchbeck Dairies	"	"	"
Pinchbeck Dairies	"	"	"
Peterborough Co-op	"	"	"
Peterborough Co-op	"	"	"
Peterborough Co-op	"	"	"
Pinchbeck Dairies	"	"	"
Pinchbeck Dairies	"	"	"

APPENDIX G

Details of Samples of Ice-Cream taken in the District

Producer	No. of Samples	Result
Lyons - Pre-packed	1	1 - Grade 1
Lyons - Loose	2	2 - Grade 2
Ross Tudor Dairies - Pre Packed	1	1 - Grade 1
Walls - Pre-packed	1	1 - Grade 1
Walls - Loose	2	1 - Grade 1 1 - Grade 3

Details of Bacteriological Water Samples taken from
Private Supplies

Source of Supply	RESULT	
	Coliform B.	B. Coli Type(1)
Eastgate Abattoir	0	0
Knackeryard	16	6
Klondyke Abattoir	0	0
Klondyke Abattoir	1	0
Cawthorpe Farm	0	0
Klondyke Abattoir	6	0
Knackeryard	0	0
9 Twenty Drove	0	0
Cawthorpe Farm	0	0
1 Tunnel Bank	0	0
2 The Slips	0	0
Knackeryard	0	0
Klondyke Abattoir	0	0
42 Spalding Road	0	0
Black House South Fen	0	0
16 South Fen	0	0
Klondyke Abattoir	0	0
Bourne Laundry	0	0
Eastgate Abattoir	0	0
Knackeryard	0	0
Black House South Fen	0	0
42 Spalding Road	0	0
Eastgate Abattoir	0	0
Klondyke Abattoir	0	0
16 South Fen	0	0
117 Dyke Fen	0	0
117 Dyke Fen	0	0
42 Spalding Road	0	0

In addition several samples were submitted to Mr. V. B. Maxfield for Chemical Analysis. These were in the main for Nitrate Content, a survey of all supplies for this purpose currently being undertaken by the Laboratory.

APPENDIX I

SWIMMING POOL - 1970 - RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Date	Source	Coliform B	Plate Count	Date	Source	Coliform B	Plate Count
13.5.70.	Inlet	0	2	17.7.70.	Inlet	0	0
13.5.70.	Outlet	0	5	17.7.70.	Outlet	0	0
13.5.70.	Paddling Pool	0	9	17.7.70.	Paddling Pool	0	0
19.5.70.	Inlet	0	8	20.7.70.	Inlet	0	23
19.5.70.	Outlet	0	15	20.7.70.	Outlet	0	28
19.5.70.	Paddling Pool	0	2	20.7.70.	Paddling Pool	0	14
2.6.70.	Inlet	0	12	21.7.70.	Inlet	0	7
2.6.70.	Outlet	0	7	21.7.70.	Outlet	0	310
2.6.70.	Paddling Pool	0	6	21.7.70.	Paddling Pool	0	47
9.6.70.	Inlet	0	170	22.7.70.	Inlet	0	10
9.6.70.	Outlet	0	60	22.7.70.	Outlet	0	16
9.6.70.	Paddling Pool	0	2	22.7.70.	Paddling Pool	0	16
11.6.70.	Inlet	0	22	23.7.70.	Bore Feed	0	20
11.6.70.	Outlet	0	40	23.7.70.	Inlet	0	4
11.6.70.	Paddling Pool	0	20	23.7.70.	Outlet	0	1
24.6.70.	Inlet	P	U/C	23.7.70.	Paddling Pool	0	3
24.6.70.	Outlet	0	2	12.8.70.	Inlet	0	4
30.6.70.	Inlet	0	526	12.8.70.	Outlet	0	3
30.6.70.	Outlet	0	180	12.8.70.	Paddling Pool	0	5
30.6.70.	Paddling Pool	0	22	19.8.70.	Inlet	P	5
1.7.70.	Inlet	P	U/C	19.8.70.	Outlet	P	8
1.7.70.	Outlet	P	U/C	19.8.70.	Paddling Pool	0	3
1.7.70.	Paddling Pool	P	U/C	25.8.70.	Inlet	0	12
6.7.70.	Inlet	0	26	25.8.70.	Outlet	0	6
6.7.70.	Outlet	0	95	25.8.70.	Paddling Pool	0	21
6.7.70.	Paddling Pool	0	27				

P - Present
U/C - Uncountable

A PPENDIX J.

1. Number of properties in district
2. (a) Total number of properties including nearby premises inspected following notifications
- (b) Number infested by (i) Rats
 (ii) Mice
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification
- (b) Number infested by (i) Rats
 (ii) Mice

NON- AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
2,470	113
88	-
66	-
15	3
-	134
-	27
-	12

APPENDIX K

Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	9	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not inc- luded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	57	22	3	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers Premises)	8	2	-	-
TOTAL	74	27	3	-

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS			
CLASS OF PREMISES	NUMBER OF PREMISES NEWLY REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR	TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED AT END OF YEAR	NUMBER OF REGISTERED PREMISES RECEIVING ONE OR MORE GENERAL INSPEC- TIONS DURING THE YEAR
1. Offices	3	35	17
2. Retail Shops	8	70	47
3. Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	2	2
4. Catering Establishments open to public, Canteens	-	5	5
5. Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	-
<u>TOTALS</u>	11	113	71
TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS)			103
NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS APPOINTED UNDER SEC 52(1) OR (5) OF THE ACT			1

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT THE END OF THE YEAR

CLASS OF WORKPLACE	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	
1. Offices	136	MALES 172
2. Retail Shops	250	
3. Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	31	FEMALES 274
4. Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	26	
5. Fuel Storage Depots	3	
<u>TOTAL</u>	446	446

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

AMOUNT OF LAND ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEAR 1900	AMOUNT OF LAND ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEAR 1900	AMOUNT OF LAND ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEAR 1900	AMOUNT OF LAND ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEAR 1900
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30
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THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

AMOUNT OF LAND ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEAR 1900	AMOUNT OF LAND ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEAR 1900	AMOUNT OF LAND ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEAR 1900	AMOUNT OF LAND ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEAR 1900
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